INSURANCE.

Every country had to face difficulties in the beginning.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

But patriotism of the people has vanished such Competition.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

VOL. XVI NO. 312--- BOMBAY MONDAY DECEMBER 24 1928 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

P. & O. British India

(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
(CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1928			
29 Dec.	Kaisar-i-Hind.	All vessels will now sail direct from Bombay without transhipment at Aden.	11,518
1929			
5 Jan.	Naldera * ..		16,082
12 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
19 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
26 "	Ranchi ..		16,650
2 Feb.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
9 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
16 "	Morea * ..		10,953
23 "	Razmak ..		10,602
2 Mar.	Mooltan x ..		20,847
9 "	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
16 "	Rawalpindi @		16,619
23 "	Rajputana ..		16,568
30 "	Maloja x ..		20,837
6 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
13 "	Ranpura ..		16,601
20 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619
27 "	Naldera * ..		16,088
4 May	Viceroy of India ..		19,000
11 "	Mantua * ..		10,946
18 "	Kaisar-i-Hind.		11,518
25 "	Narkunda x..		16,572
1 June	Macedonia ..		17,000
8 "	Morea ..		10,954
15 "	Razmak ..		10,602
22 "	Mooltan ..		20,847
29 "	Rawalpindi ..		16,619

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China; have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea.	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions.	£120	£96
To Marseilles and back	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charges for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
21 & Mar.	Dumana * ..	8427
11th Apr.	Domala * ..	8441

* On and after the 21st March, 1929, these two vessels will be one class ships. Fares as follows:—

		Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth	A	£64	£112
	B	£60	£105
	C	£56	£98

SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN
1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, Bombay.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-437, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929. 4th Jan.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
*6th "	Sydney Maru.	Straits & Japan.
*8th "	Mirzapore ..	Straits China and Japan.
18th "	Macedonia ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Feby.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
15th "	Malwa ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
1st Mar.	Naldera ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
15th "	Mantua ..	Colombo Straits China & Japan
29th "	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia
26th April	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1928		
24th Dec.	Vita ..	Karachi via Porebunder Port Okha & Cutch Mandvi.
26th "	Bankura ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports
28th "	Varsova ..	Busreh via Karachi.
29th "	Chakla ..	Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka & Cutch Mandvi.
1929		
2nd Jan.	Karoa ..	East and South Africa
9th "	Ellora ..	Mombasa only

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500/- only; Apply for paticulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs|Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi|Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs|Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N.Y.K. NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA LINE

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
*Fuku Maru ..	6750	18 Dec.	29 Dec.
*Tomiura Maru	3821	2 Jan.	6 Jan.
Fushimi Maru ..	10936	....	@9 "
*Muroran Maru..	5374	1 Jan.	13 "
*Yesaki Maru ..	4372	9 "	23 "
Hakozaki Maru..	10500	....	@23 "
*Nagato Maru ..	5901	16 "	27 "
*Yamagata Maru	3807	19 "	31 "
Hakusan Maru..	10400	....	@6 Feb.
Awa Maru ..	6028	30 Jan.	13 "

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Katori Maru ..	10000	10 Jan.	27 Jan.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	24 "	10 Feb.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	7 Feb.	24 "

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO

Steamers.	Tons.	From Hong-kong.	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	22000	23 Jan.	30 Jan.
Korea Maru ..	20000	6 Feb.	13 Feb.

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan-Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.

Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279, 23738.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund Ltd

ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 23-25, Humum Street, Fort, above Messrs. Warden & Co.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,78,200.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an erperienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost. 25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

A Sure Cure
FOR
Indigestion, Brain-fag
Weak memory, etc.
The Atank Nigrah Pills

Rupee ONE only for a tin (32 pills)

For particulars write to—
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar)

Bombay Office—Kalbadevi Road.

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INDIA
Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

SATARA CITY.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13, Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASSED BONUS!

Bonus per	1000 p.a.
W. Life	End
Rs. 22-1|2	Rs. 18.

Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993
(2) Total Undivided Reserve. Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.

For agency and other particulars please apply.

COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE.

(Established under the guidance of Sheth Vrajlal Ranchhordas.)
NEW YORK FUTURES.

NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agent's opinion and closing expectations and other cotton informations are being daily received at this Bureau and furnished to the clientele at the earliest by express telegrams to any part of India.

NEW YORK CLOSING FUTURES CAN BE WIRED AFTER 2-0 A.M. AFTER MID-NIGHT ON RECEIPT OF OUR SPECIAL CABLE.

We can also furnish promptly all important information about local cotton market to up-country clients as well as our local clients by TELEPHONE according to their instructions by commission.

For commission rates and other particulars, please write to:—

SHETH MADHAVDAS RANCHHORDAS
Opp. Central Telegraph Office,
375, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telc. address:—"COMEALONG".
Telephone:—21079

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN
CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—CALCUTTA.

(A PURELY INDIAN LIFE OFFICE)
ASSETS EXCEED Rs. 90,00,000

BONUS—(1927)
Rs. 100/-for Endowment
Rs 75/- for Whole Life
per thousand for 5 years.

Liberal conditions as to Automatic Extension of Assurance, Loan and Surrender Values, Revival of Lapsed Policies, etc.

Premium rates (with profit) are sufficiently low and without Profit Rates are, perhaps, the lowest.

Insure with "HINDUSTHAN" and have the satisfaction of making provision for self and family.

Applications for Agencies are invited.

For particulars please write to:—
Commisariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
N. DATTA, Manager, Bombay Branch.

Industrial and Prudential
ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

BONUSES DECLARED
Rs. 75 on Whole Life Policies
Rs. 62-8 on Endowment Policies
for the Quinquennium.

DISABILITY BENEFITS Without extra Charge.

For Full Particulars Apply to:—

AGENTS WANTED even in Small Towns.

JIVANLAL DASTOOR & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers,
The Industrial & Prudential Assurance Co. Ltd.,
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Bombay Chronicle.

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.
DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs. a.	Mofussil Rs. a.
Yearly	20 0	25 0
Half-Yearly	10 0	12 8
Quarterly	5 0	6 4
Monthly	1 14	2 4

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 30 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

Yearly	Rs. 4	Rs. 5.

Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee **ONE**

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A qualified LADY DOCTOR of SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON qualification for the Jamui Dispensary on a monthly of Rs. 90-5-120/-. Lady Doctor appointed will have to join at once.
A 31561

WANTED—Clerks for Cotton, Waste, Cloth and inside departmental works for the GAEKWAR MILLS LTD., Bilimora, Apply sharp to the Manager.
A 31543.

WANTED—AGENTS for Sale of shares of renowned Dhakeswari Jute Mills and also a most prosperous chemical concern. Brilliant prospects. Terms liberal. Apply:—DACCA INDUSTRIAL MILLS LTD. 31, Swamibag Road, Dacca (Bengal).

WANTED—CANDIDATES for Telegraph and Station Master's Classes. Full particulars and Railway Fare Certificate on 2 annas stamp. Apply to:—IMPERIAL TELEGRAPH COLLEGE. Nai Sarak, Delhi.
A R1341

WANTED To know that the Civil Engineering School Lucknow (Managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society Registered under Act XXI of 1860) trains candidates for the Subordinate Engineering Services. For full particulars and prospectus apply to the Principal.
A. 31492.

WANTED—PROBATIONER NURSES for the Bai Yamunabai L. Nair Charitable Hospital, Lamington Rd., Bombay; the Hospital is recognised for teaching the full B. P. N. A. course in the Medical & Surgical Nursing. Allowances for pocket expenses given. Apply to the RESIDENT MEDICAL OFFICER for further particulars.
A 31560

PERSONAL.

YOUR OUTSTANDING CLAIMS recovered from distant places on commission basis. Write giving details to Post Box 526, Bombay.
T R1346

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VII OF 1913
and of
THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LTD
(In Liquidation).

DECLARATION OF 4TH DIVIDEND. TO UNSECURED CREDITORS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a FOURTH DIVIDEND, at the rate of one anna in the rupee, has been declared payable to Unsecured Creditors on and after the 7th January, 1929, at 25, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

No action need be taken by those Creditors whose instructions have been received to pay all future dividends to their Bankers

Dividend Forms are in course of preparation, and will be forwarded by post to all Creditors whose claims have been admitted, but from whom no instructions have been received as to the disposal of future dividends.

C. E. WALKER,
For Self & Co-liquidators

25, Mangoe Lane,
Calcutta, 15th December, 1928.
31539

PURCHASE OF BARGES.

WANTED for the Port Department, Bhavnagar Port, 4 Steel Barges, dead weight about 120 tons, draft 4'—6", built not later than 1926, Single hatch with complete equipment. Length and general dimensions of standard design. Apply with drawings and full particulars as to price, etc., to MANAGER and ENGINEER-IN-CHIEF, Port Department, Bhavnagar Para, KATHIAWAR.
31556

PUBLIC NOTICE

THE "GRIHALAXMEE" MAGAZINE AND THE "MAHILAVIJAYA GRANTHAMALA."

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL that I, VASANT BALVANT MARATHE, have purchased the right, interest and title of Mr. Narahar Ramachandra Joshi in the Ladies' Marathi Magazine, the "Grihalaxmee" and in the "Mahilavijaya Granthamala", and that I have now become, with effect FROM THE 27TH NOVEMBER, 1928, the SOLE PROPRIETOR of the said "Grihalaxmee" magazine and of the said "Mahilavijaya Granthamala". Anybody dealing with the said Mr. Narhar Ramchandra Joshi on the security of and for the said two Concerns will do so on his own responsibility and the said two Concerns and myself will not be bound by his dealings.

VASANT BALVANT MARATHE.
'Grihalaxmee' Office,
Shantinivas, Bombay 4,
1st December, 1928.
31558

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "TOMIURA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 22nd December, 1928, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo, and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay.. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

RE: SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE IIIRD. CLASS SLEEPERS FIT FOR FIREWOOD ONLY ON JHANSI SOUTHERN DIVN.

1. The undersigned will receive sealed Tenders on Railway's authorized form (Price of form Rupee (1/-) one only per copy.) at his office upto 12 hours on 28th December, 1928, for the purchase of the following unserviceable IIIrd. class sleepers fit for firewood:—

170.	Tons unserviceable 3rd. class sleepers fit for firewood at	BHOPAL
20	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	at SEHORE
138	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	at BHILSA
50	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	at BINA
59	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	at GUNA
1000	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	at SALPURA
612	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,,	at BARAN

2. No Tender will be considered unless accompanied by Cash Payment equal to 8 % of the amount of Tender subject to the maximum of Rs. 1000/- Tender for each station mentioned above should be submitted on a separate Tender Form.

3. The Tender must be addressed to the undersigned in person and the cover endorsed "Tender for the purchase of unserviceable 3rd class sleepers fit for firewood" The undersigned reserves the right to accept the highest or any Tender.

4. Loading, Unloading and arrangements for wagons will have to be made by the purchaser.

5. For further particulars and Tenders Forms apply to:—

W. H. BROCKLEHURST,
Divisional Engineer,
Southern Division, Jhansi.

31538.

MUNICIPALITY OF THE CITY OF KARACHI.

KARACHI WATER-WORKS HIGH LEVEL SCHEME.
TENDERS FOR PUMPING PLANT.

1. SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply and erection at the New High Level Pumping Station, Karachi, of Pumping Plant.

2. Forms of Tender, General Conditions of Contract, and Specification can be obtained from the Office of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, on payment of Rupees Five.

3. Tenders should be addressed to the Office of the Chief Engineer, Municipal Office, Karachi, in a sealed cover, endorsed "Tender for Pumping Plant High Level Scheme", and delivered on or before TUESDAY, 5th March, 1929, with Rupees One Thousand as earnest money.

4. The lowest or any tender will not necessarily be accepted.

(Sd.) MEASHAM LEA,
Chief Engineer,
Karachi Municipality.

Municipal Office,
Karachi,
12th December, 1928.
31552

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SHAIKH ADAM SHARAFALLI JANNATI has contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our clients. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, mortagage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease, or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waved.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground of the City Improvement Trust being Plot No. 34A of the Colaba Reclamation Estate of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay situate at Wodehouse Road in Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 553 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 9705 and Cadastral Survey No. 1|88, of the Colaba Division together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon known as "Jannati Terrace" and which premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No: 225 (36) and formerly under Street No. 44 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the South East by Wodehouse Road, on or towards the South West by Plot No. 34 of the said Estate leased to Jiwaji Dinshaw Ghandhy, on or towards the North East by Plot No. 35 of the said Estate leased to Ebrahimbhoy Esmailbhoy Kassum and on or towards the North West by Plot No. 27 of the said Estate leased to Hormasji Maneckji Mehta.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1928.

MULLA AND MULLA,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
31553

LEGAL NOTICES.

HIGH COURT IN INSOLVENCY.
NO. 690 OF 1927.

Re: USMAN LATIFF .... Insolvent.

To,
The Creditors of the Insolvent abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the hearing of the Insolvent's Application for Discharge is fixed for the 15th day of January, 1929.

Dated this 22nd day of December, 1928.
(Sd.) K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
31554

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 2338 of 1928.

(1) HARIDAS KANJI, of Bombay, Lohana Hindu Inhabitant, Merchant, one of the proving Executors of the Will of Monji Liladhar, deceased, (2) Rai Bahadur LALA JAGDISHPRASAD, of Mazafarnagar, Hindu Inhabitant, a Landed Proprietor and the Vice-President of Rishikul Brahmacharya Ashram at Hardwar, on behalf of himself and other members of the said Rishikul Brahmacharya Ashram by his constituted Attorney, Ravishanker Kalairam, of Javalpur, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Plaintiffs.

vs.

PREMABAI, widow and Administratrix of the estate of Velji Liladhar, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Order made herein by the Honourable Mr. Justice Rangnekar on the 6th day of November, 1928, the 2nd Plaintiff abovenamed has been given leave under Order I, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure, to institute this suit on behalf of himself and all the members of the RISHIKUL BRAHMACHARYA ASHRAM of HARDWAR mentioned in the plaint.

Dated this 17th day of December, 1928.
Messrs. N. C. DALAL & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
31559

COTTON MARKET

Now remains 103 Rs. Fluctuations
TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT. purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

	Rs.
Till April May 1929 Charge..	125
Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge..	10
Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge.	30

4 BUREAU REPORTS till 8-11|28 and **GINNING REPORT** were proved exactly correct as previously published in this paper. All are welcomed to examine at my place **WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Pan) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

PROFESSOR SHAH, PALMIST.

AMUSEMENTS.

WHERE TO GO FOR CHRISTMAS WEEK

NOTE

THE GREAT
Victoria Carnival

Near FORT MARKET.

Opening Monday, the 24th December 1928
From 4 p. m. to 12 p. m. Daily.

THE SHOW WITH A WORTH-WHILE REPUTATION
Magnificently Equipped Modern Riding Devices, Our Own BRASS BAND, SIDE SHOWS OF EVERY KIND & A MAMMOTH CIRCUS.

SEE OUR

5 Latest Feature Sensations:
The SILO-DROME or WELL OF DEATH
GIANT WHEEL
The THRILLING ZEPPELIN RIDES
The AMAZING CHAIROPLANE. (Children's Joyland)
The MOUNTAIN SLIDE or EVEREST. GLACIER

THE SEVEN IN ONE HOUSE OF ZILAKI
GRAND CIRCUS
60 STAR ARTISTS 60

SEE the Uceania Troupe of Trapezists-Cyclists-Clowns, Equilibrists Boneless-Girl-Dancers, Wire Walkers, Risely Acts, Miraculous Balancing, Aerial Acts, Leap for Life, Dental Trapeze, etc., etc.

THE WELL OF DEATH
Where a man flirts with DEATH in his astounding, most sensational Motor Bicycle Act, the talk of Europe and Asia.

Gate Admission to the Carnival Ground As. 2.
All Rides and Shows Extra. Bar and Refreshments Available.

The Special Performance for Christmas Holidays.

Unanimously admired by Hindoos, Mahommedans and Parsis.

THE BOMBAY GUJRATI NATAK MANDALI
Grant Road, Coronation Theatre

Will Stage

On Tuesday, 25th December 1928 at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.)

College Girl

Padmakumar .. .. .. **Mr. BAPULAL.**
Savita .. .. **Mr. JAYSHANKER** (Sundari)

An **Excellent Comedy** will make you laugh and laugh.

Proprietor—Mr. BAPULAL B. NAIK.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT 9-30 p.m.
THE FAMOUS DANSEUSE
ANNA PAVLOVA
50 and full company of Artists **50**
BOOKING AT ROSE & CO.

MADAN THEATRES LD.
PRESENT AT
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
RABINDRANATH TAGORE'S
SACRIFICE
which has in the words of The Indian Cinema Committee's report "BLAZED THE TRAIL OF THE INDIAN FILM INDUSTRY."
TOGETHER WITH
AMBROSE BARKER
AND
PAGGY WYNNE
In Song Impression.
Special Note: The above artists will only appear at 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE GLOBE
(SANDHURST ROAD)
To-day—one day only
Monday 24th December.
At 3, 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Immortal Photoplay of Romance Incarnate
"DON JUAN"
Starring
JOHN BARRYMORE
Tuesday 25th December,
"BEN HUR"
Wednesday 26th December,
"GO WEST"
Thursday 27th December,
"MESSALINA"
Friday 28th December,
COHENS and KELLYS.
With
Charlie Murray & George Sidney.

EMPIRE THEATRE
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
THE FORTUNE HUNTER
Featuring
SYD CHAPLIN
AND
HELENE COSTELLO
The story of a Happy-Go-Lucky Rover, who causes a pandemonium when he vows to wed the richest girl and chooses the poorest.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO BY ERARD, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at B. B. and C. I. Railway Bungalow, Palli Hill Estate, Carter Road, Bandra, very valuable and handsome household furniture, large and small dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, fancy side-boards, dinner wagons, carpets, glass, crockery and platedware, drawing room Chesterfield suites, drawing suites of sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets, sweet tone Cottage piano by Erard, gramophone, revolving top writing tables, book and silver show-cases, writing and dressing tables, book-stands, reclining sofas, easy chairs, iron beds, almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of J. A. Jones, Esq., the Chief Engineer, B. B. and C. I. Railway, and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC MADE-TO-ORDER HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, H. M. V. GRAMOPHONE, ETC.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant, at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Bansilal Villa", Central Road, Cuffe Parade, Colaba, valuable and handsome household furniture, dining tables, arm and without arm chairs, fancy side-boards, drawing room Chesterfield suites, fancy cabinets, book and silver show-cases, writing tables, H. M. V. gramophone, reclining sofas, mirror almyrahs, dressing chest of drawers, bedsteads, dinner waggon, hat-stands, teapoys, glass, crockery and platedware, etc., etc.

The property of a European gentleman and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 3 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

FREE
THE INDIAN REVIEW

SPECIAL DECEMBER NUMBER
CONTENTS

THE COMING ELECTIONS IN ENGLAND
By Sir Valentine Chirol.
MERCANTILE MARINE
By The Hon. Sir Manmohandas Ramji.
DOMINION STATUS FOR INDIA
By Mr. Graham Pole.
ORGANIC AND INORGANIC STATES
By Mr. Syed Shafaat Husain, B.A.
MEDITATION
By Dr. Juliette Veillier.
INDIA AND THE BRITISH LABOUR PARTY
By Mr. C. F. Andrews.
INDIAN EXPERIENCE ABROAD
By Mr. H. S. L. Polak.
AKBAR'S HINDU OFFICERS
By Prof. Kamal Krishna Bose, M.A.
ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON
By Prof. P. G. Abraham, B.A., (Oxon).
PHILOSOPHY OF INDIAN EDUCATION
By Prof. Vaswani.
THE SIX SYSTEMS OF PHILOSOPHY
By Mr. S. Suryanarayana Sastri, M.A
WORLD YOUTH PEACE CONGRESS
By Mr. Nalinaksha Sanyal, M.A.
THE AWAKENING OF THE SOUL
By Mumtaz Jahan Begum.
OUR COUNTRYMEN IN KENYA
By Mr. R. J. Udani.
WORLD EVENTS
By Dr. A. J. Saunders.
MAHATMA GANDHI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY
WORLD OF BOOKS
TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

These and other articles, notes and pictures, make this number particularly attractive. Another feature of this issue is the special attention paid to Books and Book reviews.

This number will be given free to the new subscribers of the "Review" who remit Rs. Five (if by cheque Rs. 5/4) and enrol themseves as subscribers for the new year. Please note that a large number of books on Politics, Education, Religion and Industry, Biographies and speeches and writings of Eminent Indians and Friends of India are given away at Special concession rates to subscribers of the Indian Review. Book your order at once and ask also for our illustrated Catalogue of books.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

The next number or the New Year Number will also be the Congress Number and will contain portraits, addresses and proceedings of the Congress, the Liberal Federation and the various other gatherings of the season.

G. A. NATESAN & CO., Publishers, MADRAS.

YOKOHAMA SPECIEBANK, LD.

ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING

The Ninety-seventh Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders of The Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited, was held at the Head Office of the Bank, Yokohama, on Monday, the 10th of September, 1923 when Mr. Kenji Kodama, (Chairman) presided over the meeting.

The report submitted to the shareholders revealed the following figures:—

"The Net Profit of the Bank for the past Half-Year, after providing for all Bad and Doubtful Debts, Rebate on Bills, etc. shows Yen 16,281,611.36 inclusive of Yen 7,223,536.48 brought forward from last Account.

The Directors propose that Yen 3,000,000.00 be added to the Reserve Fund, and recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent. per annum, which will absorb Yen 5,000,000.00.

The Balance, Yen 8,281,611.36, will be carried forward to the credit of next Account."

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH

The President, in the course of his speech for moving the adoption of the report, referred to the business of the Bank in the East and India, and said:—

"We will now turn our attention to the East, and to India first of all. Here the new budget estimates revenue and expenditure at 1,320 million Rupees and 1,290 million Rupees respectively, leaving a surplus of 30 million Rupees which is to be applied to replace the provincial contributions hitherto made thus offering a proof that the budgetary basis stands on a firm foundation. On the side of the economic world, heavy crops were harvested this season, due to the excellent monsoon. A big stock of raw cotton, one of the most important of all Indian products however, remained undigested, owing partly to strikes in the home cotton mills and partly to poor demands from abroad, causing a falling off in the export. Japan alone accounting for some 80 million Rupees. The situation changed for the better, when the advance of American cotton prices set in after the middle of this half-year and this together with the good demand abroad for jute and hessians, though with a decrease of rice export, caused an increase of 121 million Rupees in the export of merchandise, totalling 1,744 million Rupees. Imports, among which a group of cotton piece-goods, oil, rayon and machinery showed a good improvement, though such items as sugar and cotton yarn were inactive, amounted to 1,247 million Rupees, an increase of 35 million Rupees as against the corresponding period a year ago being recorded. The favourable balance thus came to 497 million Rupees, which not only covered the over-imports of gold and silver amounting to 200 million Rupees, but left 290 million Rupees net surplus.

MONEY MARKET.

In the money market, funds to meet the movement of cotton were in good demand in the early part of the year. After a short period of relaxation, stringency made itself keenly felt again in April and May owing to vast arrivals of cotton in Bombay and the consequent heavy stocks there, and due to capital being further absorbed by the repeated issues of Treasury Bills. General business was much affected, but near the end of this half-year when the repatriation of funds from the interior took place and the issues of Treasury Bills were suspended for the time being, an easy tone began to rule, with the result that the Imperial Bank of India lowered its discount rate to 6 per cent from 7 per cent which had remained unchanged since the end of last year. Exchange on London was quoted at the beginning of this half-year at 6 3/32d. making an up-and-down movement in close connection with the monetary situation and closed the term at 5 27/32d. with an easy undertone, while in the meantime the amount of sterling exchange bought by the Government reached 14 million Pounds. The Reserve Bank Bill as amended was submitted again at the early part of the year to the consideration of the Diet but was finally withdrawn in February.

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

	Liverpool, Dec. 22.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000 Baes.
Sales on Speculation	100 Bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton	Nil "

LONDON SILVER.

	London, Dec. 22.
Silver.—Market closed	Quietly Steady.
Spot	26-5/16
Forward	26-7/16

LONDON PRODUCE.

	London, Dec. 22.
Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.	£9:0:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.	£17:15:0 Dec-Jan. S'ment. Sellers.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.	£19:0:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

LINSEED.

	London, Dec. 22.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.	£19:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.
Linseed, La Plata, C. I. F., ton.	£15:12:6 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.	£19:0:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Quoted.

LONDON GOLD

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4:4:11-1/2

SPECULATION AND ITS INFLUENCE UPON BUSINESS

Absurd Talk About Conspiracy On Exchanges

IMPOSSIBLE TO PASS EXAMINATION BEFORE ENGAGING IN SPECULATION

Mr. G. E. Roberts, Vice-President, National City Bank of New York, while addressing the Robbert Morris Associates in Cleveland, Ohio stated that speculation has a useful part to play in the business world. The article given below will prove interesting to our readers.

"The public has a very definite and sound conviction that no business is legitimate which does not render service of some kind for whatever pay it receives; Production, transportation, merchandising, banking, insurance, the learned professions and other occupations and branches of business are recognized as useful and necessary, because it is evident that they render services, but the services of speculation are not so tangible and apparent.

The speculator, in the eyes of his critics seems to be outside the regular distributing organization.

He buys and sells for a profit, it is not clear to them that he adds anything to the value of what he handles or renders any service in handling it. He is accused of being a gambler and manipluator, dominating the markets interfering with the orderly processes of trade, and operating at the expense of producers or consumers, or both.

It is evident, however, that the intelligent speculator is something more than this. He is an independent, competitive factor in the markets. He employs capital in buying, selling and carrying property, he assumes risks, and it must be assumed that the other traders with whom he buys and sells find it to their advantage to trade with him. The successful speculator usually is a speculalist he knows more about particular situations than trades who cover broader fields, and for that reason is ready to act before they are. He is ready to buy under conditions which do not appeal to them, and can sell to them at a profit when conditions have changed so that they are willing to pay his price. In short, he is ahead to them in sizing up a situation which is not fully disclosed. His service is primarily that af a forecaster and risk-carrier. The wholesale of retail dealer to what we may call the regular distributing organization wants to buy today and sell to-morrow, counting simply on a trading profit, based on his investment and the costs of carrying on the business. The speculator's business is that of carrying commodities or any kind of saleable property from one time to another, subject to the changing values in the meantime.

The distinction between the service of distribution from day to day and the service of carrying commodities from one time to another is readily seen in the commodity markets. The wheat crop of this country is harvested in two or three months, but consumption extends throughout the year. The crop comes on the market rapidly after harvest and somebody must buy it and carry it either in the form of wheat or flour, and dole it out as it is called for by consumers through out the year.

It takes a very large amount of money to buy the wheat crop, and nobody knows what wheat will be worth at any date in the future. It depends upon supply and demand the world over. It is effected from day to day by the figures for visible supply, by weather conditions and reports upon the growing crops. The farmer wants to sell and have the use of his money, the regular grain trade, consisting of local dealers, line elevator companies and terminal dealers, offer their facilities for moving the crop, but they do not have capital enough to carry the crop. The flour-millers want to buy wheat as they can sell flour. They have not capital enough to buy the wheat crop, nor do they want to risk their capital in carrying wheat.

The best way to deal with an unavoidable risk is to distribute it as widely as possible, and this is the service rendered by the speculative market.

The dealers in the primary commodities are not the only people who use speculative makets for hedging purposes. The flour milling business is involved in all the risks of the grain market, and the cotton goods industry in all the risks of the cotton market. In both industries the manufacturers are able to make use of the speculative markets for their raw materials to at least partially protect themselves against the fluctuations in in these materials.

It should be understood that the purpose in all hedging operations is not to speculate, but to transfer the uncertainties of the raw material markets to people who make a business of speculation.

Wherever this is done it is clear that speculations is made an adjunct of regular business, and therefore, becomes regular business, itself. The general denunciation of the speculative commodity markets is mainly due to failure to recognise that they are dealing with the natural hazards which somebody must carry. The markets do not create the hazards; they recognize them and distribute them outside of the trade, thereby enabling the trade in some degree to protect itself against them, and to perform its regular functions with a lower charge upon the commodity handled.

It is a common complaint against the grain markets and the cotton markets that prices are regularly depressed at harvest time, when the farmer does his heaviest selling, and advanced when the crop is out of the farmer's hands, at the expense of consumers.

It is absurd to talk about a conspiracy on the world exchanges to depress the price of wheat, but no doubt there have been occasions when the wheat crop of this country has come on the market too fast for the speculative market to take it without price recessions. There is something to be said for orderly marketing to avoid overloading the market, but the idea that wheat is regularly depressed at harvest time and always rises later by enough to bake a profit for the dealers is without foundation.

The Federal Trade Commission in its Report on the Grain Trade, 1924, Vol. VI, gives the following table:

Thirty-Year Averages of Mouthly Average Prices for Corresponding Months, for Wheat, Chicago, 1886-87 to 1915-16.
(In cents per bushel).

July	82.60
August	82.44
September	84.21
October	84.83
November	84.60
December	85.67
January	86.84
February	88.35
March	87.23
April	88.73
May	92.11
June	86.83

These figures are the averages of thirtyy Julys, thirty Augusts, thirty Septembers, etc. If there was any such regular movement these figures would show it. The greatest spread is from July or August to May—nine or ten months—and in either case it is less than ten cents per bushel, which must cover all carrying charges, including warehousing, insurance, interest, and finally risk and profit.

Leaving speculation in commodities, we come to speculation in stocks and securities, in which there is widespread interest at the present time.

A great change has been coming over the business world for some time, but very much quickened in recent years, in the form of property ownership. Business has been passing more and more into the hands of incorporated companies, in which proprietary interests are represented by stock, and indebtendness is evidenced by bonds or notes, readily transferable. This change is a natural result of the increasing use of machinery in industry, the increasing magnitude of the capital investments required for economical operations, and the increasing volume of production and distribution. Moreover, since business operations on a small scale are being superseded to a great extent by operations on a large scale, it is desirable that the general public, including the wage-earners in the industries and consumes of all classes, shall participate in the ownership and the savings of all classes shall be available to support the expansion and development of industry.

The distribution of stocks and securities is facilitated by the organization of markets, and as in the case of commodities the primary service of a market for stocks and ecurities is in providing a place where buyers and sellers may come together.

On an organized stock exchange the transactions are public, and the corporations whose securities are listed are expected to make publid statements from time to time of their earnings and conditions. The investing public gradually gathers knowledge of the list; further more the market is broadened and stablized by the presence of traders, who buy and sell as price fluctuations afford opportunity for profit. A ready and fairly stable market for stocks and securities promotes the wide distribution which is agreed on general principles to be desirable.

However, prices fluctuations are inevitable in all public markets, and the development of the stock exchanges has the effect of creating a great body of property which flows into and out of the markets so readily that at times those facilities, convenient and desirable as they are, actually make for instability.

The prices of stocks, of course, are affected by the earnings, and the earnings fluctuate with business conditions, which sometimes have a wide range from a state of great confidence and activity to the other extreme of distrust and depression.

In the old days when industrial properties were owned by families or partners the ownership was not readily saleable and the capital values were not quoted in the market. While there is convenience and advantage in having a ready sale for investment interests, there is something disquieting in the fluctuations which occur in abnormal times. Moreover, the vast increase of share capital ontstanding results in a great increase of collateral loans in the banks, and in abnormal times mere loans may become an element of weakness in the entire credit situation.

It is evident that the activities of the stock exchange over the last seven years have signified something more than ordinary investment trading and distribution. It has signified speculation on a great scale, which has accomplished a readjustment of values upward from the abnormally low levels to which they had fallen during the war in the great depression of 1921. This speculation has absorbed a supply of surplus credit, based upon increasing bank reserves, which if employed in other ways might have resulted in a more serious problem than any that confronts us now. The question of greatest interest, as it seem to me, relates to the possible effect of continuing demands for credit in that quarter now that no surplus supply exists. It is one thing to have speculation absorbing surplus credit and another thing to have it competing with industry and business over a limited supply of credit. Evidently business has not been seriously disturbed as yet, and interest rates for current business are not unduly high, judged by past experience. It is well, however, to bear in mind that new enterprises, which involve constructional work, with employment for labour and demands on all the industries for materials and equipment, are a fundamental feature of our prosperity. If speculation in outstanding stocks should absorb so large a share of our available savings as to seriously curtail the supply of capital available for new enterprises the effect upon general interests must be unfavourable, and the stock market itself would be involved in the results.

In conclusion, speculation has a useful part to play in the business world. Intelligently directed, it exerts a stablizing, balancing influence, correcting the irregularities which develop in the regular course of trade. It aims to buy when things are cheap and sell when things are dear, which tends to maintain the normal equilibrium. Admittedly there is a vast amount of uninformed speculation which does not serve this purpose, but for that matter a vast amount of all kinds of business is in the hands of people who are only indifferently qualified to handle it. It is impossible to require everybody to pass a civil service examination before engaging in any kind of speculation, and it is exceedingly difficult if not impossible to discriminate, at least in law, between acts of the same kind which in one case represent perfectly legitimate operations and in another case may be of the undesirable class.

In all lines the evil of speculation develops when it reaches the stage of mass action where real standards of value are lost sight of and the only criterion of values is what the speculators themselves are paying for property which they intend to immediately put back on the market. Speculation of this kind has lost touch with realities and contributes nothing to the markets but confusion and disorder.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK COTTON.

	NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
January	20.07+.09
March	20.13+.11
May	20.12+.11
July	19.78+.10
October	19.39+.08
Middling Spot	20.50+.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

	NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
January	19.42+.07
March	19.50+.09
Middling Spot	19.22+.07

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

	NEW YORK, Dec. 22.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	27,000 Bales
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000 "
Day's Exports To The Continent	16,00 "

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Liverpool, Dec. 22		
December		10.32	+.02
January	10.28	10.50	—.01
February		10.31	—.01
March	10.33	10.35	—.01
April		10.36	—.01
May	10.36	10.39	unchanged.
June		10.35	"
July	10.34	10.36	"
August		10.28	"
September		10.21	"
October		10.14	"
November		10.09	"
December		10.08	"
Middling Spot		10.56	—.01

INDIAN COTTON.

	LIVERPOOL: Dec. 22.
Scind, Fully Good	7.35 Unched.
Scinde, Fine	7.60 "
Scinde Superfine	7.85 "
Bengal, Good	7.10 "
Bengal Fully Good	7.35 "
Bengal Fine	7.60 "
Oomra, Good	7.70 "
Oomra, Fully Good	8.00 "
Oomra, Fine	8.30 "
Broach, Fully Godd	8.80 "
Broach, Fine	9.05 "
Broach, Superfine	9.30 "

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	LIVERPOOL: Dec. 22.
December	18.81+.03
January	18.81+.03
February	18.81+.03
March	19.06+.03
April	19.06+.03
May	19.14+.04
June	19.09+.04
July	19.21+.06
August	19.21+.06
September	19.21+.06
October	19.11+.06
November	19.00+.10
December	19.00+.10
Sakellaridis, F. G. F.	SPOT 19.40 unchgd

LINSEED OIL

London, Dec. 22.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/3 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Sellers.
Linseed Oil, Naked, London, cwt. 28/6 May.-Aug. Delivery. Sellers.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Dec. 22.
Coffee, Pair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18-1/8

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62 1/2 lb. Cargoes, 42/9 December. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes, 42/4 1/2 Decemver. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 46/3 December. S'ment. Value.
Wheat, Choice White, Karachi, Parcels No offerings.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, Dec. 22.
Jara Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard, No. 25, C. & F. Calcutta.
Jan/March, per cwt. 12/4-1/2
July/Sept. per cwt. 12/6
C. & F. Bombay.
Jan/March, per cwt. 12/5-3/4
C. & F. Karachi.
Jan/Mar, per cwt. 12/6-1/2

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Dec. 22.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, Spot. -/8s.-5/8d. Sellers.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS.

Liverpool, Dec. 22.

The weekly cotton statistics as compiled by the statistical department of the Liverpool Cotton Exchange, are as follows:—

	Week ending 15/12/28	Week ending. 22/12/28
Total in Sight	10,136,000	10,656,000
Egyptian Cotton.		
Visible Supply	551,000	573,000
Bales.		
East Indian Cotton.		
Visible Supply	158,000	179,000
Bales.		
American Cotton.		
Visible Supply	5,785,000	5,804,000
Bales.		
Other Cotton.		
Visible Supply	286,000	288,000
Bales.		
Total Sales for the week	31,430	29,130
Bales.		
East Indian Cotton Sales	1,000	1,000
Bales.		
Total Cotton afloat	326,000	353,000
Bales.		
American afloat Cotton	237,000	265,000
Bales.		
East Indian Cotton afloat	8,000	9,000
Bales.		
Total World's Spinners' Takings of American Cotton	479,000	491,000
Bales.		
Great Britain Takings of American Cotton	47,000	42,000
Bales.		
U.S.A. and Canada Takings	279,000	254,000
Bales.		
Continent takings	109,000	144,000
Bales.		
Japan, China, etc., Takings	44,000	50,000
Bales.		

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

	London, Dec. 22.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	2-1/2 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	3-1/2p.c.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-7/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-1/2 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	4-3/4 p.c.
Fire Trade Bills 6 months	5-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

	London, Dec. 22.
T.T. Berlin on London	20.36
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.07-7/8
T.T. Brussels on London	34.87
T.T. Madrid on London	29.80
T.T. Milan on London	92.66
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	124.03
T.T. London on Prague	163.81

NATIONAL WEEK IN CALCUTTA.

Conferences and Meetings Before Convention.

The Independence leaguers including Mr. Srinivass Iyengar and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had some talk this evening and decided to settle their plan of attack before the Convention meets tomorrow. Mr. Satyamurti has sent in a series of amendments with the object, firstly of declaring that the aim of political parties was the attainment of full responsible government without specifying the nature of relationship with the British Government and leaving that to be determined in future. They would on the same basis attempt to tone up the Nehru Report which they hold falls far short in its recommendations of the requirements of full reponsible government.

As regards communal settlement while favourable inclined towards the Nehru suggestion they would if possible substitute it by the Madras Congress settlement on the subject. Some of them like Mr. Sambamurti also object to the declaration of Dr. Ansari that the future of India rested with the Convention while they had placed Convention above Congress.

DIVIDING OF CONGRESS?

The Independence leaguers do not want any modification of the A. I. C. C. resolution passed in Delhi and declare that if Pandit Motilal wished to modify that resolution they would accept the challenge and divide Congress on the issue.

As regards the Convention meeting if the goal of Dominion Status was accepted they might either walk out or decline to take part in the proceedings till the question of the goal and other articles of the constitution on the subject were disposed of. In that case they intend fighting the matter out in the Congress. But while Pandit Motilal and those leaders who think with him consider this attack not very dangerous they are not yet sure as to how the communal settlement would finally shape itself.

They have not yet come into touch with the exponents of rival opinion and are awaiting Mr. Jinnah's arrival, for they feel that if the communal settlement is arrived at, the success in this field would enable them to win an easy victory over their rivals of the Independence League.

THE COMMUNAL QUESTION.

For the moment only informal conversations are going on and have made little headway. The Hindu Mahasabhaites' attitude that the Lucknow compromise was the last word on the subject and should not be upset introduces undoubtedly a difficult factor but there is fear of opposition more from the Muslim camp than from this. The Maharaja of Mahmudabad and Sir Ali Imam made it a point of participating in the Convention to-day showing their determination to stand by the communal settlement and defend it openly. They hold that Dr. Ansari has put their case very well. The Khilafatists themselves are divided and the Punjab leaders who favour the Nehru Report were taken in a procession to-day by those Bengal Muslims who are with them. But considerable conflict is caused in the Khilafat camp by the election of delegates to their impending conference and even the question of presidentship is still hanging in the balance as each side wishes to pack the conference with its delegates. —A. P. Special.

ATTITUDE OF INDEPENDENCE LEAGUERS

—:o:—

DISCUSSION OVER QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Independence League of the Congress discussed for over three hours the attitude to be adopted at the meeting of the Convention when the question of the Constitution for India comes up for consideration on the basis of the Nehru Report. The meeting was strictly private and no official communique will be issued either. The Associated Press understands the conversation turned on the question for making the position of the League clear in respect of the form of the Constitution, and on the question of either moving an amendment or making a statement in that direction. Opinion was sharply divided and while some favoured amendments pointing out that the Constitution should be based on Independence, meaning severance from Britain, others were in favour of adopting a course of making a statement as was done at Lucknow at the All-Parties' Conference. At the same time, it was felt that the latter course might be ruled out of order. Therefore, both the amendments and the statement are in course of preparation, and the method to be adopted will be chosen according to circumstances.—A. P. Special.

WHAT SOLDIERS OF MOTHER INDIA THINK

—:o:—

THOUGH WE DISAGREE WITH NEHRU REPORT WE WON'T STRENGTHEN HANDS OF OUR ENEMIES

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

Members of the Swadhin Bharat Sangha (Political Sufferers) are putting in the following statement at the meeting of the All-Parties' Convention this afternoon: "The members of the Swadhin Bharat Sangha are of opinion that the only goal for which any nation should work is independence and that India can never have true freedom until the British connection is severed and, therefore, the Constitution of India should be based only on Independence.

"We find that the Constitution recommended in the Nehru Report is based on what is known as Dominion Status which means that the entire politics of India will, in the last resort, be controlled by Britain in the interests of the British Imperialism.

SOCIALIST STATE FOR INDIA.

"We are also of opinion that the salvation of India and her masses lies in the establishment of a real Socialistic regime. We are afraid the whole of the Constitution sketched in the Nehru Report is based on Capitalistic construction of the society. We are not prepared to accept this Constitution and hence cannot support it. We feel that real unity cannot grow and prosper in India as long as there is communal representation in whatever form in the Constitution of India.

"We are, therefore, emphatically of opinion that the Constitution of India should be based only on national representation. We find that the Constitution sketched in the Nehru Report is based on communal representation through reservation of seats for minorities. Consistently with our nationalism we cannot accept this portion of the Constitution. But since under the circumstances much as we deplore them another settlement acceptable to all the communities was not possible, we feel it to be our imperative national duty not to complicate matters by opposing that portion of the Report in this Convention or outside in the country, for we do not want to fall into clever traps of rank communalists and the reactionaries who exploiting idealists' nationalism and patriotism are out to wreck any honest efforts at mobilising national forces to give battle royal to the present tyranny and to win the nation's freedom.

"Having stated our position with regard to the three most important issues in the Report, (1) the Dominion Status vs. Independence, (2) Nationalism v. Representation of seats and (3) Socialism v. Capitalism, we wish to assure the Convention that much as we feel very strongly on these questions we do not propose to hamper the work of this Convention but we desire to record our considered opinion on all three questions and to dissociate ourselves from the resolutions on these three issues in so far as they commit us to the acceptance of British connection, Capitalism and Reservation of seats on communal basis. We shall not take any part in the resolution by moving amendments or voting on them. We shall, however, avail ourselves of the privilege accorded in the Report and Lucknow resolution carrying on such activity as we consider proper and necessary in favour of complete independence and hope the parties favouring British connection will not carry on any counter-propaganda or hamper in any way our activities in that direction."—A. P. Special.

SERIOUS SITUATION IN KHILAFATISTS' CAMP

—:o:—

OPINION SHARPLY DIVIDED OVER NEHRU REPORT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

A serious situation has arisen in the Khilafatists' camp over the acceptance of the Nehru Report. Moulanas Mahomed Ali and Shaukat Ali who have great influence over the Calcutta City Khilafat Committee, held a meeting at which about 200 persons were present and elected thirty delegates from Bengal to the Central Khilafat Committee. It would be recalled that the Provincial Khilafat Committee of Bengal had already held its meeting on Friday night but some rowdies had broken their meeting. The Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee declared that last night's meeting was invalid. Moulana Shafi Daudi who is President of the Central Khilafat Committee, however, gives the Associated Press to understand that he has ruled last night's election to be in order and that Friday's election was invalid.

OPINION DIVIDED.

The Central Khilafat Committee meets this evening at the Khilafat Conference pandal and though a fight is expected between the Nationalist Group and the two Maulanas' group. Punjab members stand solidly for the Nehru Report while the U. P. delegates are divided half and half. Members from Bengal mofussil also stand for the Nehru Report.

Mr. Daudi's ruling with regard to the Bengal election has, however, lessened the strength of the Nationalist group by thirty.

In order to arrive at a mutual settlement a peace conference was held at ten this morning. Dr. Ansari, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, Dr. Mohd. Alam, Abdul Rahman, Moulana Shafi Daudi Moulana Shaukat Ali, Mr. Suhrawardy and others attended this Conference. The proceedings were not open to the Press but the Associated Press understands that there is every hope of some settlement. The trouble is purely personal inasmuch as Maulana Shaukat Ali wants to have a solid support against the Nehru Report while the Punjab Khilafat Committee, and Bengal Khilafat Committee excluding the Calcutta City Khilafat Committee are solidly for this Report. Serious trouble is apprehended this evening if the deliberations at the peace conference prove abortive.

MAHATMAJI TO MEET PROMINENT MEN FROM PUNJAB.

Mahatma Gandhi had invited leading Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs from the Punjab to meet him at noon to-day to discuss the Punjab situation and to arrive at some *pukka* agreement. Sikhs are very keen about the safeguarding of their rights which they feel the Nehru Report had failed to do.—A. P. Special.

DELIBRATIONS OF CONGRESS WORKING COMMITTEE

—:o:—

MOULANA MAHOMEDALI'S DEMANDS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Congress Working Committee had two hours deliberation shortly before the National Convention assembled and after disposing of routine matters resumed discussion on the question of communal issue. It is understood Maulana Mahomed Ali and his followers emphasised that the Muslims would not be satisfied with anything less than the demand of the Bihar All Parties Muslim Conference held under his presidentship. This is virtually the reiteration of the Muslim proposals formulated in Delhi in March last year. That is, abolition of communal representation provided in Punjab and Bengal. The proportion of representation is in accordance with the population and in the Central legislature Muslim representation is not less than one-third. An important change now proposed by the Moulana's party in the course of informal discussions which are in progress in Calcutta is that every candidate for the legislature should obtain at least one-third votes of his own community and at least one-fifth votes of the other community.—A. P.

AFFILIATION OF FOREIGN BRANCH

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

The Congress Working Committee met this morning with an agenda raising the question of affiliation of the American branch, Kobe and Goa Congress Committees with the Indian Congress and also deportation of Mr. Johnson who was a fraternal delegate to the Congress from the League against the Imperialism. It may be mentioned in this connection that the Workers and Peasants Conference has just passed a resolution protesting against the arrest of Mr. Johnson and Mr. Kaidarnath Sahgal of Lahore. The Working Committee had also to settle the election dispute from the Delhi Congress Committee.

Professor Indra has given notice of resolution urging the setting up of Delhi as province under the Nehru scheme with its local Government and local Council like the other major provinces.—A. P.

MOHAMADALI TAKEN IN PROCESSION

—:o:—

CALCUTTA MUSLIMS JUBILANT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

(From a Correspondent.)

Moulana Mahomed Ali, President-elect of the Khilafat Conference and Maulana Shafi Daudi, President of the year were both taken out on 20th December in a magnificent decorated motor-car by the enthusiastic Muslims of Calcutta, Burdwan and brought back in a local train so as to reach Howrah at nine. Beautifully coloured green and red flags made the procession very picturesque. Thirty stalwart Peshawar volunteers in their fine uniform attended the procession. Many Muslim parties from all Mohallas of Calcutta, especially, from College Street, Notanpara, Lower Chitpur, Tatibagh, Nazir Talao, Machuabazar, Bhistipara, Taltala, were citing their specially prepared poems in honour of the Presidents. With a procession of fifty thousand Muslims both the Presidents reached the Khilafat Office and from there to the quarter of Maulana Shaukat Ali near Galkothi, Lower Chitpur Road. Moulana Mohamed Ali with his Begam Sahiba is staying at 46 Mecloyd Street.

INDIAN STATES' AND ALL-PARTIES CONVENTION

—:o:—

QUESTION OF CONSTITUTION

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

According to the latest plans the session of the All-Parties' Convention to-day will be devoted to the discussion of the questions relating to Indian States. A number of amendments to the proposed constitution in this respect have been sent in. Mr. Satyamurti is leading this movement and will press various resolutions which were adopted by the South India States Subjects' Conference. The dais in the Convention Pandal which was found insufficient to accommodate all leaders yesterday has been extended to-day.

A FEATURE OF DECORATION.

The feature of to-day to decorations is two maps prepared by the League Against Imperialism which have been hung near the dais. One of them shows the countries which have been brought under Imperialism by using Indian mercenaries. The other shows the countries which were under Imperialist rule and also depicts what the map calls oppressors.

A number of recommendations have been received from the Provincial Congress Committees regarding the subjects that the Subjects Committee of the Congress should deal with in the resolutions that it should recommend to the Congress for adoption.—A. P. Special.

SUGGESTION FOR MAKING DELHI A FULL-FLEDGED PROVINCE

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The Working Committee of the Delhi Provoincial Congress Committee was held last evening. Among the resolutions passed was one supporting the Punjab Provincial Congress Committee's demand that the next session of the Indian National Congress be held at Lahore. A second adopted Pandit Indra's resolution to be moved in the All-Parties' Convention with regard to the Delhi Province being made a full-fledged with a Legislative Council and Governor.—A. P. Special.

NATIONAL LIBERALS AND CONVENTION

—:o:—

VOTING IN FAVOUR OF DOMINION STATUS DECIDED ON

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

A meeting of the Indian National Liberal Council was held this evening in the hall of the Indian Association with Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, the President, in the chair. Among the prominent Liberals present were Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Sir Devaprasad Sarvadhikari, Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru, and Messrs. N. Subbarao, T. R. Venkatrama Sastri, Bhulabhai Desai, B. S. Kamat, Jatindranath Basu and C. Y. Chintamani. The Council unanimously resolved that representatives of the Liberal Federation and other members of the Liberal Party attending the National Convention should vote in favour of the proposal for Dominion Status for India and every member of the Liberal Party should vote against any motion that might be made for the severance of the British Connection with India. The Council meets again on Monday.—A. P.

MR. JAMNADAS MEHTA'S VIEWS

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, M.L.A., who arrived here this morning and besides attending the Convention and Congress will attend the Railway Standing Finance Committee which meets in Calcutta. Commenting on yesterday's procession of the Congress President, remarked:—"It is difficult to ride two horses, but Pandit Motilal had to ride 34. I do not envy him his task."

Asked about his view on the controversy over independence Mr. Jamnadas Mehta pointed out that he stood for independence and would stoutly oppose any attempt to make the Congress go back on that goal. His party would not probably introduce this so long as Congress adhered to the Delhi compromise, but in case the Congress was asked bodily to adopt the Convention's scheme of Dominion Status without re-affirming the faith of Congress as such in national independence he expected that considerable controversy would ensue between two wings. He was clear that the Congress while a dopting the Convention plan must positively re-affirm its faith in Independence to remove any doubts on the point.—A. P. Special.

NEHRU REPORT CONDEMNED

—:o:—

WORKERS AND PEASANTS PARTY OUT FOR A STIFF PROGRAMME

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

At to-day's sitting of the All-India Workers and Peasants Conference, three important resolutions each in the form of a thesis covering over a dozen pages, were passed. The first resolution with regard to the political situation condemned the Nehru Report, the Independence League and the Capitalist Nationalists and declared its Policy towards the Congress in the following words "while the Workers and Peasant's Party remains relatively weak and unorganised in the country, it will be necessary to follow the traditional policy of forming factions within the Congress organisations for purposes of agitation, of exposing its reactionary leadership and of drawing the revolutionary sections towards the Workers and Peasants' Party. This policy is however only temporary. The workers and Peasants' Party can have no intention of dominating or capturing the Congress. The function of its members within the Congress is purely a critical one. Party members cannot therefore be allowed to take office in Congress Organisations. The object of the Workers and Peasants' Party can only be to build up its own Independent organisation."

"EXPOSING NEHRU REPORT."

It was further resolved that the Party must expose the Nehru Report as a whole and specially the pretence that it is possible to support simultaneously the report and independence. The Allied conception that Dominion Status is a "step" to Independence must also be exploded, there must be left no doubt as to the meaning of Independence. It involves obstruction of Imperialist political and military control and economic penetration, hence necessitates revolution. Independence of the Labour Movement from bourgeois control must be insisted upon and necessity of its pursuing its class struggle against exploiters, and abolition of landlordism in principle without compensation. Must also be put forward and the consequent necessity of Agrarian revolution. The resolution was moved by the Communist Mr. Spratt and seconded by Mr. Mansar. Swami Kumaranand's amendment urging capturing the Independence League was lost. The second resolution referred to the organisation of labourers and peasants and outlined their demands already put forward by the President. This was moved by Mr. Hemant Kumar Sarkar and second by Mr. Abdul Razaq. An Amendment moved by Mr. Bhagwati Charan of Lahore declaring non-liability for national Debts after securing Swaraj was also carried. The third resolution referred at length to the trade Union Movement and severely criticised the dead activities of the union and exhorted labourers to flock round the banner of the Workers and Peasants' Party.

MR. JOHNSTON CONGRATULATED.

In another resolution Mr. Johnston of the League against Imperialism was congratulated on his deportation. Mr. Kedarnath Ramchandra and Abdul Majid arrested at Lahore in connection with Mr. Sander's murder were also congratulated for their innocent and silent sufferings while Government's "vindicative" policy which aimed at crushing the freedom movement was condemned.—A. P.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 22.

Jalapalaka, Courtney, Calcutta.
Tomuira Maru, Miyata, Kobe.
Karoa, Bannehr, Durban.
Vita, Danne, Karachi.
Varsova, Power, Busreh.

DEPARTURE.

Dec. 23.

Liana, Mazzalla, Hamburg.
Sumatra Maru, Namber, Kobe.
Kidderpore, Piggot, Kobe.
Chakrata, Warden, Calcutta.
Golconda, Eadie, Karachi.
Kingsbrough, Berdie, Freemantle.
Pundit, Pratt, Java.
Aungban, Pritchard, Abadan.

LOADING.

Dec. 22.

Steamer Start for Bangkok.
Steamer Trafford Hall for Liverpool.
Steamer Schonfels for Hamburg.

IMPORTS.

Dec. 21.

S.S. Dracheufels, Agents, L. Edwards, from Hamburg:—

444 d. bags sulptner, 36 cases metal buttons, 51 packages swing machines, 425 cases beer, 34 cases empty glass bottes, 20 cases black forest clocks, 60 cases lantern globes, 40 cases aloes, 15 cases Berlin wool, 32 casks acetate of lead, 126 drums chloride of magnesium, 25 cases slate pencils, 14 cases glass beads, 30 cases window glass, 3 cases copper foils, 383 packages dry dyes, 117 casks bichromate of potash, 100 drums bleaching powder, 502 bales, 12 cases paper, 5 cases time pieces, 373 cases vitrea glass, 255 packages, harricane lamps, 70 drums mercury atlas flag oil, 20 drums bisulphite of sodium, 170 casks hyposulphite of soda, 80 d. bags bone glue, 15 cases camphor, 170 cases common spirits, 350 kegs chlorate of potash, 125 cases slates, 250 bundles y. m. circles, 150 bundles y. m. sheets.

From Bremon:—135 cases bottles beer, 50 drums chloride of lime, 30 drums coal tar, 500 d. bags epsom salt, 464 bundles copper sheets, 52 cases glass globes.

From Antwarp:—4,050 cases vegetable product, 580 bags farina, 160 d. bags dextrine, 50 d. bags bone glue, 12 drums dry aniline, 1,586 packages dry dyes, 60 barrels hyposulphite of soda, 33 cases burgandy wine, 94 cases paper, 115 kegs imitation red lead.

From Port Said:—1,100 begs almonds in shell.

S.S. Sydne Maru, Agents, F. Edward Ltd., from Melbourne:—6,249 bags wheat.

S.S. British Sailor, Agent, Anglo-Persian Oil Co., Ltd., from Abourlors;—94,793 tons furvocs oil ints p. w., 90 nos. toyges English.

S.S. Bandara, Agent, M. M. & Co., from Kowet:—1 bundle s|c specie.

From Dubai:—30 bdle s|c specie, 4 tins s|c pearls, 21 news empty barator, 2 bdle shak fins.

From Muscat:—4 bdle s|c specie.
From Mangrolls:—1 pkt. s|c specie.
From Verawal:—1 pkt. s|c specie, 103 bales cotton.
From Basara:—5 c|s gaoters.
From Mohumerals:—6 bdle skins, 6 bags mahlab, 158 bags gum, 49 bale wool, 7 bags linseed.
From Bushire:—308 bags ruisins, 13 bdle skin, 320 bags almond kernal, 402 bags gum, 14 bags attaria, 33 bales wool, 54 c|s assupartide, 3 bdle carpets, 59 caskags rose water.
From B|Abbas:—500 bales cotton, 40 bags gum, 17 bags almond, 144 bags rasimes, 51 c|s assapoitide.
From Jask:—367 bags matoates.
From Muscut;—2,393 bags dates, 90 coats pomegranates, 515 bags sarding.

ANNA PAVLOVA

—:o:—

FAMOUS ALL OVER WORLD WHEN ONLY 24

Emil Ludwig in the course of an article on "Some Great Women of the World" in the "New York Times Magazine", pays a tribute to the genius of Mlle. Anna Pavlova, who is now treating crowded audiences in Bombay, in the following words:

"But, when it comes to beautiful bodies, I throw all such considerations to the winds asd proclaim aloud the name of one woman—the name of her who, within the last twenty years, has brought the old world and new world to her feet—Anno Pavlova. This lovely Russian dancer, having danced first before the Czars and Grand Dukes, swept triumphantly aeross all America, gathering such numbers of adorers rich and poor, powerful and idealistic, as were gathered before her advent only by privileged potentates; who, by the way, have sometimes failed to realize how audaciously such a lovely creature has trod upon their august crowned heads.

Pavlova was the first danseuse who brought modern melody to the famous old art of the ballet, as it was taught in Paris and St. Petersburg; it was she who, discarding the ballet music of tradition, danced to the tunes of the great masters, and yet preserved the traditional pirouetting on tiptoe, she retained also the regulation rococo ballet costume instead of swathing herself in pseudo-Greek garments. For this reason, she might be recommended as official danseuse to any Coalition Cabinet in which representatives of the past and the present seem to govern together. Pavlova was famous all over the world when she was twenty-four.

BOMBAY UNCOVENANTED SERVICE FAMILY PENSION FUND

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

The Annual General Meeting of the members of the Bombay Uncovenanted Service Family Pension Fund was held at the Fund Office in the Old Custom House Building, Fort, on Saturday, the 15th Dec. Rao Bahadur Shamrao Dinanath Mankar, Chairman of the Managing Committee of the Fund, presided The Chairman in addressing the meeting reviewed the report for the year 1927-28 summarising the financial results of the Fund and said that on the whole the condition of the Fund was satisfactory. He also referred to the salient matters specified in the Annual Report, such as amendments in certain Rules of the Fund, results of the subscribers' opinions on the question of the grant of fees to members of the Managing Committee for attendance at monthly meetings and the introduction of a Table of Rates of Subscriptions for certain ages as recommended by the Fund's Actuary. The Chairman, in conclusion, referred to the loss sustained by the Fund in the death of Dr. Bhikaji Edulji Ghaswala, who had been a member of the Managing Committee for some years and a Resolution was passed recording his sad death. The Annual Report of the Fund was adopted. Messrs Rangnath Nanaji Deshpande, Sadanand Narayan Ajinkya and J. A. Ghider, were re-elected members of the Managing Committee, whilst Mr. Govindrao Shamrao Ranjit, was re-elected Secretary and Treasurer of the Fund for the ensuing year.

Several propositions and amendments in certain Rules of the Fund were then dealt with. Some of them were passed and the consideration of others was postponed. The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

Bangalore.—"Chitragupta" a Kannada daily, understands that with a view to restore complete harmony among all the classes of the Maharaja's subjects which received a setback after the disturbances on July 30 a move is being made by official and non-official leaders of public opinion as a result of which all police prosecutions and private cases against individuals in connection with the disturbances will by mutual consent be withdrawn forthwith.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The O. S. K. Steamer "Shingo Maru" left Moji for Bombay on the 17th instant and is due to arrive here on the 14th January via usual ports.

X'MAS SPORTS AT BASSEIN.

Under the auspices of the Catholic Social Club, Bassein, the annual Children's Christmas Sports will be held on 25th instant on T. B. School ground, opp. Papdi Church, commencing at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.).

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

From the 1st proximo Daily Letter Telegrams will be accepted for Czechoslovakia, via Eastern Telegraph Company, or the Indian Radio Telegraph Company at six annas per word subject to a minimum charge 20 words per Telegram, including indication D. L. T. in the address.

SHRI SHRADDHANAND WEEK.

A public meeting of the Hindus will be held in the Arya Samaj Hall, Girgaum Back Road to-day (Monday), at 6 p.m. to celebrate the Shraddhanand Week when Dr. Savarker, Mr. A. B. Kolhatker, Dr. Suratker, Pt. Dwijendranathji, Pt. Anand Prigaji, etc. will deliver lectures on various objects of Swami Shraddhanand's Mission. Swami O'Mker Sachidanand will preside.

ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The second annual Athletic Sports of the Saraswat Samaha will be held to-day (Monday), at 2 p.m. (S. T.), in the Robert Money School compound, Proctor Road, Girgaum Back Road, when Mr. V. N. Chandavarkar will preside and distribute prizes to the successful competitors of the Sports and the Ladies' Arts and Crafts Competition held last month under the auspices of the Samaha.

VICTORIA GARDENS ZOO.

The following animals have been presented to the Zoological collection:—Indian Sloth Bear cub (Malursus ursinus) by Mr. Basario of Allahabad: 10 Common or Grey Partridges (Francolinus pondicerianus) by the Secretary, Bombay Panjrapole; Ring necked Parakeet (Palaeornis torquata) by the Secretary, Bombay Panjrapole; 3 Rhesus Monkey (Macacus Rhesus) by the Secretary, Bombay Panjrapole; Nilgai Calf (Boselaphus tragocamelus) by Mr. Slyn; Lynx (Felis Lynx) by Messrs. Cawasji Dinshaw Brothers of Aden; Indian Antelopes (Antilope cervicapra) by Mr. D. H. Kelkar and Mr. Doctor of Poona.

BAND AT CHOWPATTY BANDSTAND.

The Band of the 1st Bn. G. I. P. Rly. Regt. A. F. I. will play the following programme of music at the Chowpatty Bandstand to-day (Monday), commencing at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. Processional March, Maid of Orleans, Rawlinson; 2. Hawaiin Intermezzo, Malinda's Fairy Bower, Ord Hume; 3. Fantasia on Melodies by Franz Schubert, Schubertiana. 4. A Nautical Narrative, Shiver N'Timber, Elliot Smith; 5. Selection, The Count of Luxembourg, Lehar; 6. Potpurri, Looking Backwards, Finck; 7. Valse, Under My Darling's Window, Lincke; 8. Finale, X'mas Melodies, Somers.

THE MALABAR CATHOLIC ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Malabar Catholic Association held their Annual Sports and Christmas Tree on Sunday evening in the St. Ignatius' Church School compound, Jacob Circle. As result of the enthusiastic efforts of Mr. K. S. Mathew, B.A., the President and Mr. T. Nunes, the Secretary of the Association a large number of members with their families and friends assembled early and earnestly took part in various items of Sports arranged for the occasion. Prizes were distributed by Mrs. K. S. Mathew. After refreshments, music and a dancing competition the function was brought to a close.

Hollbrook's Sauce.

NO TABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

HOLBROOK'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE AND PURE MALT VINEGAR

Sold by all Dealers and Stores.

Sole Agents:
HERBERT, SON & CO., Ltd., BOMBAY

BASSEIN Y. M. C. A.

The annual Thanksgiving Mass of the Bassein Young Men's Catholic Association will be celebrated on Tuesday, the 1st January, at 7 a.m. (S. T.), at the Church of Our Lady of Grace, Papdi, Bassein. After the Mass there will be annual general meeting of the members as usual.

A BHATIA WEDDING IN BOMBAY.

A notable Bhatia wedding took place last Friday when Seth Mathuradas Visanji Khimji's grand nice Miss Kantabai was married when the Dalal bunglow of Seth Mathuradas was gaily decorated. The Chhakki procession in connection with the marriage that started from Seth Mathurdas's Bunglow last Thursday night was a huge one, about 2,500 persons joining the scene.

INDIAN MOVIE LAND FORGES AHEAD

"SACRIFICE" DRAWS RECORD HOUSES AT ROYAL OPERA

Although "Sacrifice," Rabindranath Tagore's famous play had a long run of 3 months at the Imperial, attracting large and appreciative audiences, still it was a tremendous success, when it once again found the screen at the Royal Opera House, on Saturday December 22nd.

This superb production is a distinct advance on the earlier picture; and it clearly indicates how clever editing, good printing and proper titling can change the whole aspect of a film. The difference between the two pictures is so marked that one feels he is witnessing a new serial, every detail of which is complete, illuminating, and realistic. Clever and artistic photography so essential to the success of a photo play is clearly brought out in this picture in all its wealth of grandeur, beauty and scenic wonder. It is no wonder then that this film has achieved the unique distinction of being the 1st Indian film to be made a "quota" film.

GREAT ACHIEVEMENT.

This change was effected when the film was taken by Messrs Talyarkhan and Ghanda to England. These two gentlemen have succeeded in spite of unsurmountable difficulties, and with the smallest amount of financial and technical facility, hampered even by trade jealousy and commercial rivalry to give to the Indian public a picture that is at once the pride and wonder of the land a truly interesting and educative film, and one that will compare favourably with one made or produced in any part of the world. It is a marvellous achievement, a great triumph, and a clear indication, that if supported India may be able to rank along with the great film producing countries of the world. "Sacrifice" is a film that every patriotic minded Indian can rightly be proud of.

Madan Theatres are to be congratulated on having taken up the film. Its run at the Opera House should help to put on a sound footing the O. P. C., which has been turned into a Ltd. concern, under a powerful Directorate; so what can it not do in the film world, for developing a great industry, and conquering a place for Indian Epics and products with the advantage of finance and technique which it is now bound to command.

INDIA'S GLORY.

What a glorious thing it is for India to be understood and appreciated by the Western World, and this can easily be accomplished by great films like "Sacrifice" possibly even more easily and quickly than by all India's wonderful lore ancient or modern.

Films like this are not only of great dramatic merit but they give an insight into the thought and life of a great people They reveal customs and habits which no amount of literature can do. This picture is a translation of the country's great message by its foremost writer. It may prove a link between the East and the West, and may help in blending the two cultures and developing a great ideal.

Every patriot should help this great concern. For in it we see the germ of a great industry, and a wonderful educative force which may enable India with her ancient culture, and wealth of natural scenery, to rank among the great film producing countries of the world. It will be a national calamity and an unforgivable crime if the O. P. C. fails to achieve its laudable ambition for want of support.

THE CAPITOL.

"The British Talkies", have been drawing large audiences in the Capitol during the last week and the management of the Capitol in view of the incessant craving for talking singing and sound films have decided to put on the screen for the next week a new and attractive programme of the "Talkies". Last week "The Valley of the Giants," was a fine accompaniment to the "Talkies", in which Milton Sills figured. This week along with the "Talkies" there will be a sparking human comedy, in which Besshe Love and Tom Moore will be the predominant actors. It is only the second time in the History of the Bombay theatres that talking and singing films have been exhibited and this grand opportunity afforded by the management of the Capitol should not be missed by an eager public.

BOMBAY RACES

WINTER MEETING : 5TH DAY

SELECTIONS BY "SENEX."

1st Race—
PRINCE DAVID 1
LEILA 2
ROZULMULK 3

2nd Race—
HIGH FLIER 1
DWAICHAN 2
WHITE GOLD 3

3rd Race—
LION 1
THE STUDENT PRINCE .. 2
JURWA 3

4th Race—
PROSE AND VERSE 1
JUBILANT 2
ROSEATE AIR 3

5th Race—
ALDER II 1
MY BOW 2
FERDINAND 3

6th Race—
SUNNYVILLE 1
CHARMAINE 2
ROGUEY POGUEY 3

7th Race—
TIMBUCKTOO 1
CUL DE SAC 2
GORBIO 3

8th Race—
BRANNOCKSTOWN 1
GAMVROS 2
PENETRATE 3

9th Race—
AMIJ 1
SHEEMA 2
KHALIL BEG 3

ACCEPTANCES.

The following are acceptances for Monday's races (Winter Meeting, fifth day). The first race starts at 1-45 p.m.:—

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division I.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Leila 9-3, Nazhad 9-3, Ruby Field 9-2, Akram 9-2, Royal Ace 8-13, Dillas 8-13, Andolis 8-13, Goolshan 8-13, Harsak 8-13, Rozulmulk 8-13, Karim Khan 8-9, Golden Arch 8-9, Prince David 8-9, Hashim 8-9, Sadhan 8-6, Tolstoi 8-2,

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division II.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

White Gold 9-3, Noora 9-3, Mashal 9-2, Silver Arch 8-13, Dwaichan 8-12, Rajee 8-12, Yeman 8-9, Machine Gun 8-9, Leonard 8-6, Star of Arabia 8-6, High Flier 8-6, Mahjun 8-6, Saduldowla 8-2, Speculation 8-2, Riyad II 8-2, Vita 8-2.

THE NOVICE PLATE. Division III.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 1,500; second Rs. 500; third Rs. 250.

Sooria 9-3, Newfoundland 9-3, Lion 9-2, Saifuldowla 8-13, Jadir 8-13, Jurwa 8-13, Zamruj 8-9, Warwick 8-9, Chidia 8-6, Annizan 8-6, Pasha 8-6, Murad Beg 8-6, Master Collingwood 8-6, Amankhan 8-6, Mahsub 8-6, The Student Prince 8-6, Prince Anton 8-2.

THE CARLISLE PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 3,000; second Rs. 1,000; third Rs. 500.

Prose and Verse 9-0, Romanesco 8-13, Red Rash 7-10, Italian Poet 8-12, Metrical 8-12, Highness 8-9, Roseate Air 8-9, Seafire 8-8, Rockwork 8-6, Golden Wattle 8-6, Bonaparte 8-5, Adour 8-5, Jubilant 8-2, Theona 7-11, Dulkhusha 7-8, Killarney 7-4, Fionnuala 7-3,

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division II.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,250; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 350.

Selman 9-0, Ferdinand 9-0, Dhidha'a 8-12, Raza Khan 8-10, France 8-6, Amood 8-1, Aradin 8-6, Prince Edward 8-4, Orange Prince 7-13, Othello 8-4, Fairdoss 8-3, My Bow 8-2, Alder II 8-1, Gosub 7-13, Hoojaz 7-13, Sinnan 7-10, Daoud Beg 7-9.

THE NOEL HANDICAP.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 5,000; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 1,000.

Ballybrophy 9-7, Birdwood 8-1, Penecedor 8-13, Lakeside 8-8, Golden Sunspot 8-0, Sunnyville 8-0, Charmaine 7-8, Roguey Poguey 7-7, Newark 7-4, Bright Story 7-0.

THE WINDSOR PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

Gorbio 9-0, Polychrome 8-12, Miss Mount 8-12, Restoration 8-12, Timbucktoo 8-11, L. S. D. 8-10, Cul de Sac 8-0, Ismet 7-12, Four Square 7-6.

THE MANCHESTER PLATE.—Distance 1-1/4 miles.

Winner Rs. 6,000; second Rs. 2,000; third Rs. 1,000.

Nydia 9-3, Tristan 8-12, Penetrate 8-10, Glen Tree 8-5, Gamvros 8-7, Lucky Man 8-6, Brannockstown 8-5, Alpine 6-7.

THE ANDHERI PLATE. Division I.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,500; second Rs. 1,500; third Rs. 750.

Ghazuwan 9-4, Sheema 9-3, Khalil Beg 7-5, Avar 8-11, Amij 8-5, Noman 8-1, Ballard 8-0, Bucknell 7-13, Subhan 7-12, Telafar 7-12, Some Surprise 7-11, Adwan 7-10, Khataf 7-9, Kanze 7-4.

37 REPATRIATED INDIANS DIE ON HIGH SEAS

GOVERNMENT UNCONCERNED

SAY IT WAS NO EXCEPTION TO PREVIOUS RECORD.

The Honorary Secretary, the Imperial Indian Citizenship Association, Bombay, has issued the following Press Note for general information:—

It will be remembered that in the month of September last, Reuter reported the death of 37 repatriated Indians on board the S. S. "Sutlej" returning to India from British Guiana. The Honorary Secretary, at once telegraphed to the Government of India to supply him with full information regarding the circumstances under which that unfortunate tragedy occurred; and also suggested that the Government of India should institute a public enquiry on the arrival of the boat in Calcutta.

It transpires now that an official enquiry was held by the Government of Bengal at the request of the Government of India. The investigations were conducted by Major W. O. Walker, I.M.S., Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, and Mr. E. N. Blandy, I.C.S., Collector of the Twenty-four Parganas.

The report of this official enquiry says that there were 745 passengers on the S. S. "Sutlej" out of which 37 died. Of these deaths, 30 were due to respiratory diseases, and seven to other diseases such as nephritis, enteric, serility, and malaria.

NOT EXTRAORDINARY.

The report further observes that the deaths were practically confined to old people, who were not strong, and who, but for their great anxiety to return to their homeland, would probably have been advised not to undertake so long a voyage. It also shows that the incident was no exception to the previous years; as since 1923, deaths among the repatriated Indians on these boats, have regularly occurred.

Any comment on this most unsatisfactory report appears to be unnecessary. The tragedy of the deaths of these unfortunate labourers on these boats to and from British Guiana is by no means of recent origin. As early as 1839, Lord Brougham referring to the mortalities among Indian labourers on the boats bound for British Guiana said "mortality and massacre of the voyage far exceeded the African Middle passage itself."

The Honorary Secretry of the Association is in correspondence with the Governmnet of India with a view to urge upon them the immediate necessity of the adoption of means for terminating this most scandalours and antiquated state of affairs.

A TRIUMPH FOR INDIAN INSURANCE WORLD

In celebration of the Silver Jubilee of M. Kanji and Co., Mr. Motilal Kanji, the senior member of the firm, gave a garden party at the Vanita Vishram, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, on Sunday evening. Over a thousand guests fully representative of the various communities as well as commercial interests of the city including a large number of ladies responded to the invitation and participated in the function.

Sir Lallubhai Samaldas in the course of his speech heartily congratulated the firm on its having completed 25 years of progressive work. He asked other Indian firms which were working under keen foreign competition to derive encouragement from their example, developing Indian Insurance and thus to make it reach its desired goal. "This is not only a personal triumph to Mr. Kanji but to the whole Indian Insurance world" he concluded.

LATE RAJAH OF PANAGAL.

A public meeting of the Bombay Andhras and others was held under the auspices of the Bombay Andhra Association on Saturday, in the Telugu Hall, Kamatipura Bazar road to bemoan the loss sustained by the demise of the late Rajah of Panagal. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Surve. The president observed that the late Rajah of Panagal was verily an all-India leader of the masses as evidenced by the universal chorus of tributes paid to his memory by the press, and that even the sling of the "Indian National Herald" that he was a communalist was complimentary in that he carried 95 present of the masses with him. The condolence resolution was moved by Mr. N. C. Narasimha Acharya who dealt with the life-work of the late Rajah exhaustively.

Lucknow—The meeting of the All-India Kshattriya Young Men's Associaton, which was to held on the 6th and 7th January 1929 at Padrauna has been postponed owing to the sudden demise of the Mantble Rajkumar of Raja Sahib Padrauna. The next date will be duly notified.

Under the Clock

(BY TWINPLEX.)

MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1928.

"Playwrights in England, whether young and rising or old and setting, are like men trying to sell spectacles to the blind".

* * * *

This is naturally G. B. S. Unfortunately, however, he forgot to add that the blind readily purchase the spectacles. Of course, present company and G. B. S. excluded.

* * * *

"Indian labour seems peculiarly unfortunate in its leaders" wails an Anglo-Indian contemporary.

* * * *

The misfortune neither begins nor ends there. Indian labour is "peculiarly unfortunate" in its conditions of work, in its wages, in its masters and—in its Anglo-Indian well-wishers.

* * * *

"Now that the State has assumed the responsibility of feeding and educating every child born it will soon demand the right to suppress the lavish breeding of the unfit". Another Anglo-Indian contemporary.

* * * *

But, please don't get offended, the charge is not against your "State", whose sportsmanlike spirit and impartiality nobody doubts.

* * * *

In fact, it is admitted on hands that your "State" is most successfully performing its duty of ensuring fairplay in the match between the child or, for that matter, the adult on the one side and starvation and illiteracy on the other.

* * * *

The all-India Workers and Peasants' Party met in Calcutta on the 22nd and passed three resolutions "in the form of a thesis covering over a dozen pages".

* * * *

Another thing that was common to them was their high and extensive mastery over the subjects analytically dealt with and the identical conclusion which was arrived at in regard to each.

* * * *

Thus the resolutions condemned with marked impartiality:—Government, Nehru Report, Congress, Bourgeois Nationalists, Independence League and the Trade Union Movement. A mild criticism was directed against the Workers and Peasants' Party also.

* * * *

I am glad that there are some at least who see things as they ought to be seen. And I hope that this valuable series of "condemnation" pamphlets, so ably started, will be continued.

* * * *

There are so many subjects that require analysis and—condemnation. For instance land, sea and air; rain, heat and cold, birth, life and death and talking, writing and thinking; etc.

* * * *

The series may fittingly be concluded by a pamphlet on the art of writing theses. Of course, it will have to be uniform with others in the conclusions.

* * * *

Young wife: "I'm run down in health. I think I will hire a cook and husband my strength."

Husband: "Yes, do, dear, and strengthen your husband".

BOMBAY CELEBRATES ANNIVERSARY OF STALWARTS OF HINDU MUSLIM UNITY

Follow in Footsteps of Shraddhanand and Ajmal Khan

The death anniversaries of Swami Shradhanand and Hakim Ajmalkhan were jointly celebrated in Bombay at a public meeting held on Sunday evening at the People's Jinnah Memorial Hall under the auspices of the B.P.C.C. Mr. Amritlal V. Thakkar presided.

Mr. I. S. Patel who spoke first paid a reverent tribute to the memories of both the departed patriots. Swami Shraddhanandji, he said, was as much a leader of Muslims as he was of Hindus and so was Hakim Ajmal Khan also. Swami's great mission in life was the uplift of "depressed" classes. It was up to them now to continue the good work which the late Swami had initiated and left unfinished.

NOT DEATH BUT HIS LIFE MATTERED.

Mr. P. R. Lele appealed to all speakers not to make any reference to the kind of death which Swami Shradhanand had met. After all, every one had to die and it was not so much the death as life that mattered. Talking about the relationship between Swamiji and Hakimji, the speaker said that both were like brothers to each other. He related an incident worth recalling, that on one occasion Hakim Aimal Khan was the Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha, when Swami Shraddhanand was kind of death which Swami Shraddhanot even a member of the Mahasabha. Both Swamiji and Hakimji were Indians first and every other thing afterwards. The question regarding the removal of untouchability was first brought in the forefront of political programme by Swami Shraddhanand. Swamiji's great mission was still far from realisation and it was their duty to complete it by following in the footsteps of the great patriot.

UNITY—THE LESSON OF THEIR LIVES.

Mr. Abidali, a Muslim, in a touching speech, remarked that both Hindus and Muslims were slaves in India and there was very little with either to fight for. The lives of Swami Shraddhanand and Hakim Ajmal Khan taught them only one lesson and that was of unity.

Messrs. Pradhan and Deshpande spoke in Marathi eulogising the services rendered to the country by the departed patriots.

FOLLOWING IN SWAMIJI'S FOOTSTEPS.

Winding up the proceedings, Mr. Amritlal Thakkar said in his humble way he was following the great example of Swami Shraddhanand in regard to removal of untouchability. "Gurukul" which the late Swami had founded was a model institution in the whole of India. By dint of ceaseless and selfless labour Swamiji had made the institution a great success as it was. His work about the removal of untouchability was simply unique. Swamiji was the apostle of unity among all races and religions. By way of constructive work, the speaker suggested organisations of various missions of social service.

GODHRA RIOT CASE JUDGMENT

MR. BHAGAT ACQUITTED

SURAT, Dec. 23.

Information has been received here from Godhra that the Special Magistrate Mr. Millard delivered judgment yesterday in the case in which Mr. Bhagat, honorary magistrate, Godhra, and 19 Mussalmans were charged with offences connected with the assault on Mr. P. M. Shah President of the Godhra Hindu Maha Sabha during the recent riots, which resulted in Mr. Shah's death.

Mr Millard after hearing arguments on both sides discharged all the accused, holding that there was not sufficient evidence to commit the accused to sessions. Most of the accused stated that they had been entangled in the affair on account of Hindu Muslim ill-feeling. Mr. Bhagat in his statement stated that on the day in question he was with the District Magistrate and he had been dragged in on account of personal enmity.

The Jafarpura riot case will come up for hearing before Mr. Millard on January 3.—A. P.

ZURICH AEROPLANE FORCED TO LAND IN BHAVNAGAR

AIRMEN TREATED AS STATE GUESTS

BHAVNAGAR, Dec. 21.

An aeroplane belonging to an aeroplane manufacturer of Zurich alighted here yesterday. The machine being the first to alight in Bhavnagar a large crowd numbering about 10,000 was soon attracted to the Gadhedia field where the plane was stationed. Sir Prabhashankar Pattani was present when the machine landed. The aviators, who are State guests, will halt here for a day.—A. P.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
16A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, BOMBAY.

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
INCOME TAX & SUPER TAX EXPERTS
6, Shukhadwalla Building,
REVELIN STREET,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 22,560.

Awarded
Gold Medals
in 1912.
Mohanlal & Co.
JEWELLERS.
Telephone No. 21795,
Ghia Mansion,
Shaik Memon St., BOMBAY

Godrej Bar Soap
Guaranteed free from Animal Fat and anything injurious.
Godrej Oil & Soap Co.
Ask for PURE Refined & Filtered
Godrej Teel Oil

Use Basel Mission Roofing Tiles
RAVAL & CO.,
13, Bank Street ..... Fort, Bomba.

The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1928.

THE CALL TO UNITY

—:o:—

Dr. Ansari's presidential address at the National Convention at Calcutta was eminently worthy of the solemn occasion. It was a most fervent appeal to his countrymen to cease for once all party and communal strife and to rally round the banner of Swaraj. He had good reason to state at the outset how the draft Constitution before the Convention had already won the general support of most of the recognised political institutions of the country. It is most significant that no recognised party or community in India—we must ignore non-Indian views—has complained that the Constitution asks too much. It is in fact, as it was meant to be, the country's minimum demand. This fact, Dr. Ansari pointed out, made the Constitution generally acceptable even to those pledged to the maximum demand. For they, by accepting the Constitution so far as it went, would lose nothing but would gain much. Being free to work for the maximum, they would in in no way compromise their goal by working for a great step towards it, while they and the whole country would have the inestimable advantage of marching all together till at least the minimum demand was actually enforced. Dr. Ansari himself, though an ardent champion of Independence, could without any reservation say: I welcome the minimum, in the first place, because my own ideal is not thereby lowered and, secondly, by doing so I am helping to secure the united backing for sanctions that may be devised in order that India may win her freedom. The needless controversy about the immediate and the final goal is mainly responsible for the deplorable fact that even to-day leaders, instead of being busy forging and enforcing sanctions, have only to speak of future sanctions.

Dr. Ansari's views on the other controversy about the rights of minorities are as emphatic as they are sound. "The draft Constitution," he said, "gives to minorities of India more real and solid safeguards than have been granted by the League of Nations to racial minorities of any of the newly constituted States of Europe." This statement is literally true and we have more than once proved its truth by reviewing the typical Constitutions of the States in question. Dr. Ansari does well to warn all minorities against the suicidal tendency of indiscriminate communal safeguards in a Constitution. Speaking of such safeguards, he said: "Constitutional safeguards are bounties to inefficiency. The more a minority has of them, the more will it need and be protected from the bracing spirit of free-will, will sink deeper and deeper into ignorance, fanaticism and sloth, to be stifled ultimately by the very fads which had appeared to offer it a partial support." Maulana Mahomed Ali was satisfied at Madras with the Congress resolution about Muslim rights. Shortly after he claimed slightly more for the Muslims at the Muslim League's session at Calcutta. Now he insists that no Muslim candidate should be declared lawfully elected unless he gets a certain proportion of Muslim votes, irrespective of the votes he may get from his other fellow-countrymen. Would that the leaders of minorities could realise the profound truth of a remark, recently made by a Committee of the League of Nations and quoted by Dr. Ansari, which says that "true safeguards of a minority are the good-will of the majority." Would, too, that all the leaders assembled at the Convention could share the intense earnestness behind the following words of Dr. Ansari: "The very fact that this is a gathering representative of all parties holding different views means that the spirit of sympathetic compromise is its first and last postulate. Circumstances compel us to work in this spirit: for, if we fail, we wreck the Constitution, and the whole world which is watching us to-day will consider us as a pack of people, bankrupt in statesmanship, imagination and earnestness of purpose. And we shall have richly deserved their opinion."

THE ROOT CAUSES.

Two important deputations of businessmen in Bombay met the Governor last week to draw his attention to the grave industrial unrest and depression in the City. The first deputation, which met him on Monday consisted of representatives of the Mill-owners' Association. The second, which followed on Friday, was far more representative and dealt with the very root of the problem of industrial unrest. It consisted of representatives of both the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay British Chamber of Commerce, the Indian Chamber being represented by Mr. L. R. Tairsee, President of the Chamber, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. B. F. Madon and the latter by Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Vice-President of the British Chamber and by Mr. E. C. Reid. As was to be expected, the joint deputation, like the Mill-owners' Association, pressed upon the Governor the gravity of industrial unrest and depression and the urgent necessity of Government's taking effective steps to retrieve the situation. But it was a pleasant surprise to many that both the Chambers agreed not only on the gravity of the trouble but on the root causes thereof. Their joint representation to the Governor distinctly stated: "The causes which the Mill-owners' Association referred to are but the external symptoms of the root cause. In our opinion the principal cause is the hardship inflicted on the Textile industry in common with many others, through the Exchange and Currency policy of the Government of India, who refused to give effect even to the modest recommendations of the Tariff Board's report submitted after exhaustive enquiry." Mr. Sawyer, in supplementing the representation was even more emphatic. He said that "the Bombay British Chamber of Commerce had not only changed their views on the Ratio question from 1sh. 4d. to 1sh 6d., but they had now realised that the change to 1sh. 6d. was a great and gigantic blunder." Mr. Sawyer has since written to us that the above remark "was expressed as my own personal view." It may be noted, however, that, though the British Chamber, as a body, may not identify itself with an expression like "great and gigantic blunder," it has subscribed to the general view against Government's Exchange and Currency policy expressed in the lines quoted above from the published text of the joint representation. We would congratulate both the Chamber and its Vice-President, Mr. Sawyer on the courage of conviction they have displayed in expressing their latest views on the Exchange policy, but we shall not discriminate between the terms they use in expressing those views. We would also congratulate Mr. Tairsee on his success in securing the general support of the British Chamber for the Indian Chambers' consistent view about the Exchange policy of Government being one of the root causes of the present industrial unrest and depression.

The next question is how the unrest and depression are to be remedied. Though the deputationists did not suggest to the Governor any specific remedies, they did well to state in their representation:—Having indicated the root economic causes of our Labour troubles, we wish to emphasise our opinion that dealing with the symptoms can but be palliative. We trust that Your Excellency will impress on the Government of India the urgent need of serious reconsideration of their policy regarding industries in this country as a whole." His Excellency assured the deputationists that this view would be carefully considered by his Government, and let us hope the Government of India, too, will give due weight to the considered and unanimous views of the business community of the Presidency. That legislation to deal promptly and fairly with Labour disputes is urgent, will not be denied by any, though the proposed Trades Disputes Bill will have to be radically altered, mainly on the lines suggested by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. But if Government really wish to remedy the disease itself and not merely the symptoms, they have no other alternative than to accept the new general view of businessmen in India, to restore the 16d. ratio, and to give adequate protection to Indian industries. Such a course alone can lead to permanent industrial peace.

DOMINIONS AT WORK.

On December 4, Reuter wired out to India a statement made in the House of Commons by Mr. Ormsby-Gore, Under-Secretary to the Colonies, in reply to questions about the implications of the German-South African Commercial Treaty containing the most favoured-nation clause. He was reported to have said that the treaty did not disturb the present scheme of Imperial Preference. This is only half the truth. Reuter omitted to say—we can very well understand the omission—that in reply to a supplementary question Mr. Ormsby-Gore admitted without any objection that "this treaty does not affect existing preferences. But if future preferences are granted—that is, if South Africa decides to increase the preferences given to other parts of the Empire—then Germany will get the benefit of these new items". Nor were we told that when the British Government drew the attention of the Union Government to the potential effects of the Treaty the latter "intimated that they were fully alive to the fact that if at some future date it might be desirable to revise the list of goods in respect of which preferences were given to other parts of the Empire—then Germany will get the benefit of these new items." The Colonial Under-Secretary's admission, read with the Union Government's significant hint, proves that the Union of South Africa is absolutely free in its commercial policy towards Imperial preference and foreign countries. It was also natural for Reuter not to bother us with a still more significant statement, unchallenged so far by the British Government, made on November 23 in the Irish Dail by Mr. McGilligan, the Free State Minister for External Affairs. He stated that his department was arranging trade and diplomatic relations with several countries and these countries were being dealt in order of their importance to the Irish Free State. He went on to say that he was not dealing with Soviet Russia immediately not because of any understanding between Ireland and Britain but only because the present position was not hampering trade between Ireland and the Soviet. Should evidence to the contrary be forthcoming "he will raise Soviet Russia very much higher in the waiting list." In other words Irish relations with Russia are not contingent on what the British Government does or does not do. Irish policy has reference to Irish needs alone. We invite attention to these two instances of how the Dominions work because, at a moment when India is debating over the form of Government she must secure they are a timely and illuminating illustration of the meaning of Dominion Status. They are the practical expression of a Dominion's complete economic freedom, both internally and internationally,—the freedom which is India's urgent and immediate need.

AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS

—:o:—

HOW TO INCREASE THEIR UTILITY

(BY "GENTLEMAN-FARMER".)

The Ahmedabad Agricultural Exhibition, the second of its kind held in this Presidency, has come and gone, and it behoves everyone interested in the subjects to consider how far it has helped the agriculturists to improve their lot, and sent them back to their homes armed with better knowledge to prosecute the unequal war in which they are engaged. There has been so much praise heaped on the show that those in charge are likely to be misled into a wrong impression and to repeat the mistakes of the last two shows. A criticism may, therefore, be not out of place and help to increase the usefulness of the next show.

EXPLODED THEORY.

These exhibitions are said to be the agriculturists' shows. If that is the object, the agriculturist visiting should be able to learn the exact advantage to him of the different methods of cultivation, implements, fertilizers and seeds recommended by the Agricultural Department. He should be able to form a correct view in terms of Rs., as., and pies of the profits from each suggestion. The displays should be convincing and not liable to be misconstrued. The old theory of the unreasonable conservativeness of the cultivator is long exploded, and it is now generally admitted that the cultivator is ready to adopt implements, varieties of crops, and fertilisers the profitableness of which is convincingly proved. All advice and information given at the exhibition should bear the seal of the Agricultural Department, and should be accurate and reliable.

SALESMANSHIP, NOT THE ONLY OBJECT.

From this point of view I looked at the exhibition and I must confess it was found wanting. Much of the show was either unconvincing or misleading. Far too much was left in the hands of people whose interests were not one with those of the agriculturists and who came only to display sharp, live salesmanship.

SUGGESTIONS FOR BETTER DISPLAY

To give an accurate idea of what I mean, I will take the reader through some of the courts and show him things as they appeared to a cultivator. In the Crops Court were exhibited crops grown from recommended seeds, or grown by a method recommended or manured on a plan recommended. In such cases in order to convince, there should be side by side with the improved crop, an ordinary crop, the difference in the cultivation of the two being just the one point recommended. The two crops should preferably be grown by a cultivator of the district where the exhibition is held and the method and treatment be the same for the ordinary and the recommended crop as ordinarily employed by cultivators. Then if owing to the point recommended the one plot shows a crop superior to the other, a first proof is fairly supplied. This procedure should hold with regard to seed, method of cultivation and fertilizers. As actually exhibited a visitor is not at all sure whether the improved crop is due to the point recommended or other advantages the crop received for its growth. No conviction is therefore carried to the cultivator and the object unachieved.

RIGHT GUIDANCE IN PURCHASING MACHINERY.

As a second example take the Machinery Court. Here everything was in the hands of certain selling firms, and appeared to be a regular trap for the ignorant Zamindars and large land-owners. In some countries the interests of the manufacturer or seller and the purchaser are more or less identical. The manufacturer wishes to create and sell only such articles as will really be to the benefit of the purchaser. In India, this unfortunately is far from being the case. Here the article sold is made in some far off land for work and conditions entirely different to those prevailing here, and the object of the seller is simply to pass on the stuff; whether it is of use to the purchaser is only of remote interest. Such being the case, the least the Agricultural Department should do is to have a number of advisers on the spot to help purchasers and those interested, so that money be not wasted and correct ideas put in circulation.

THING TO AVOID.

The third department I wish to put forward as an example of what should not be was the Fertilizers' Court. Here again the main display and talk was left to firms representing different fertilizers. Here one heard not only the usual "this is the correct article for you", but garbled and inaccurate quotations from the bulletins of the Agricultural Department, and even heads of departments were quoted as supporting the case of the sellers. This is seriously dangerous, for it not only causes waste of money, but even the Agricultural Department is brought into ill-repute, and faith in it is shaken. For this if no other reason I do think as little as possible should be left to the wiles of commercial houses.

An agriculturist comes to these exhibitions to learn the most profitable methods of work, to see and to know the most efficient tools and machinery for his work, the most economical and helpful fertilizers, the finest varieties of seeds and plants, and the most advisable breeds of cattle to possess. From what he sees and fears at the exhibition, he should be in a position to take useful decisions and collect useful knowledge of every kind for his work. It does not help him to see every variety of machinery, fertilizers, seeds and plants produced, and it would certainly be harmful to all interested if the agriculturist with his small capital has been misguided at the exhibition, and thereby incurs an unnecessary waste of money and loss. In the past two exhibitions there has been great likelihood of the ignorant cultivators being misguided and it is to be devoutly hoped the next exhibition will not repeat such mistakes.

THE DAWN OF THE ORIENT

AWAKENED CONSCIOUSNESS OF ASIA.

(BY JOACHIM ALVA, Law College, Bombay).

II.*

THE RESURRECTION OF CHINA.

China seems to have at last passed through the welter of blood and come into her own. The chaos and marked confusion of the past has now yielded place to the new life of hope and adventure. China has been loosened from the grip of age-long despotism and the tyranny of ancient social orders. She has unfortunately suffered long from the inherent weakness of her rulers, who became the easy victims of the Powers and wrenched from them at the point of bayonet, the most inequitable concessions and gross privileges, which were embodied in those unscrupulous treaties. The Powers fomented trouble in that unfortunate country by their intrigues and intervention and by subsidising puppet generals, in order to perpetuate their unwholesome influence in the land of the Chinese.

China has passed through the turmoil. The Chinese can now safely begin a new life—a life which would serve for all time as a worthy memorial to the inspiration and zeal of their great leader, Dr. Sun Yat Sen. Nanking, the new capital of China, will throb with new life and aspirations and a consolidated, free and invigorated China will make her due contribution towards the world's progress and particularly towards the regeneration of all Asiatic peoples. China illumines the dark caverns of disorder and anarchy with the blazing light of liberty and thus incontestably proves the patent fact that the cherished prize of freedom can be won through chaos as well.

THE CASE OF EGYPT.

The case of Egypt extorts genuine sympathy and good-will from all the Eastern people. A suffering Egypt means a distressed Asia. The Oriental world suffers by the anguish of Egyptian bondage. Egypt was deluded by Great Britain into the belief that she would be completely free, and even that "disinterested champion of the subject peoples of Asia", Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, when in office, unmistakably showed that where the question of British interests are involved, all British are of one heart and one mind. Mr. MacDonald has afforded another instance of his glaring betrayal of Eastern interests in his unqualified and shameless support to the Simon Commission, though, like Pontius Pilate of the ancient days, he loves to indulge in the frequent scenes of washing his hands clean of this unholy business. Egypt must suffer so long as India has to be kept safe under British subjection. The price of Egyptian freedom can be the freedom of India herself. The constitution of Egypt has been reduced to a sham, and under the cloak of affording security to parliamentary institutions, all forms of liberty have been swept away by the Egyptian Premier, Mahammad Pasha, with the complaisant approval of King Fuad, who has been made a pawn in the game of British Imperialists. When questioned in the House of Commons, regarding the suspension of parliamentary institutions for three years in Egypt, Sir Austen Chamberlain most innocently declared that it was a concern mainly between the Egyptian people and their sovereign and that Great Britain had no right of interference. It sounds paradoxical but the key to the whole problem lies in the Egyptians themselves. Saad Zaghlul Pasha has bequeathed to his people the fighting spirit so as to make them adamant in their attitude where the foreigner is concerned. The future of that country rests with the young Egyptians. Even King Amanullah is reported to have said in Kabul on his return from his grand tour that the Egyptians had ob-

(Continued on page Magna 3H

*The 1st article appeared on December 19.

Notes of the Day.

America To The Rescue.

From Washington comes the welcome news that President Coolidge would consent to American participation in the Committee of experts which is to be appointed to study the reparations problem. This is bound to invest the Committee with a much needed air of reality. His opinion that "the study should be made by the representatives left free by the Governments to exercise their own judgment as regards the amounts payable" is a valuable support to the German thesis, and will go far to defeat British aided French attempts to cripple the Committee at the source. It is therefore reasonable to hope that some good may come out of the labours of the Experts Committee. Fortunately or unfortunately America is in command of the weight which will turn the scales, and President Coolidge has signified his intention of doing his duty by happily lending America's weight to the right side.

In a Reasonable Mood.

But this is not his whole duty. Although "the matter is one almost entirely involving Europe" directly it has still much to do with America, because the U. S. A. are the creditors of German creditors. Much of the reparations trouble is due to American insistence on being paid by their debtors, who would otherwise go without their share of the reparations to the corresponding amount. America, if it revises its old attitude and is in a mood to be reasonable, will be able to escape the embarrassment that, according to many financiers, the superfluity of wealth has introduced into its fiscal life. And it will also hand Europe out of the present chaos.

Servants Of The People Society.

The report for the year 1927-28 of the Servants of the People Society, founded by the late lamented Lala Lajpat Rai, bears ample testimony to the splendid work done by this institution during the nine years of its existence. The Society consists of about fifteen members and associates who, drawing but a pittance from the Society, selflessly carry on strenuous national work in the Punjab, the United Provinces, Orissa and Kathiawar. The work is many-sided including political propaganda, education, social reform, co-operation, village reconstruction, famine and flood relief and the amelioration of the so-called "Depressed" classes. The last mentioned item of work is the most important one and is carried on in every one of the above provinces, especially in the Punjab, where no less than two thousand villages are said to have been affected by the campaign.

Cherish The Legacy.

The Society was the noblest creation of Lalaji who gave to it nearly his all and who has left it as a legacy to the country. It is a sacred duty of Indians to cherish and support this institution in every possible way. With more funds the field of its service can be considerably widened. From an appeal for funds made by the Society we find that among the special and immediate needs of the Society is the building of a Hall, proposed to be named after Lalaji, and designed to accommodate the offices of the Society and its Library, to which Lalaji himself contributed about a thousand valuable books, and to serve the purpose of a Lecture Hall. Donations to the Society may be sent to the Secretary, 2, Court Street, Lahore. We trust the appeal will meet with prompt and generous response.

That "Goodwill Tour".

Mr. Hoover, the President-elect of the United States of America, has been triumphantly touring South America carrying in a U. S. A. dove of peace and goodwill in a —— cruiser. The combination of goodwill and cruiser is quite in the fitness of American attitude towards the South American Republics as exemplified by the fate of Nicaragua. It "rebelled" against U. S. A. Imperialism. It had to be brought to its senses and to a realisation, of course of its own good in a manner which immediately reminds one of Egypt. Hence U. S. A. marines-made elections and a puppet Government. Hence again the necessity for Sandino, the hero of Nicaragnans, to take refuge in another country. This explains why the people of Mexico—another of the few naughty countries—are chanting "Hoover, No Lose Sandino,"

INDIA FORGES AHEAD

BRITISH LEGATION NOT IN DANGER

—:o:—

SITUATION IN KABUL

LADY HUMPHREYS REACHES PESHAWAR BY PLANE

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The reports of King Amanullah having transfered the Afghan Court to Kandahar are not generally accepted on the Peshawar border though it is believed that the Queen and the Queen Mother may have gone there.

It is now known that the opening of the road from the Legation to the Aerodrome was due to Government forces pushnig the rebels back some way. Previous to this success the legation was continually in the dangerous position of being caught between the fires of both sides, the Afghan troops and Mangal and Jaji levies on the one side and the rebels headed by Bachui-i-Saqad on the other. The danger to which the resident of the Legation had been exposed can be gathered by the fact that the Military Attache's house was destroyed by fire.—A. P.

REBEL ADVANCE ON BRITISH LEGATION

—:o:—

LADY HUMPHREYS BROUGHT TO PESHAWAR

PESHAWAR, Dec. 23.

It is now known that the rebel advance on Kabul had enveloped the British Legation. Although no harm was done or intended to members of the Legation by the rebels yet necessarily there was no communication between the Legation and the rest of Kabul. On Saturday afternoon the region between Sherpur aerodrome and the Legation was clear of rebels and arrangements were made to bring Lady Humphreys and other ladies and children by an aeroplane to Peshawar. They arrived safely at noon to-day.—A. P.

THREE LORRIES REACH CHAMAN

DELHI, Dec. 23.

News has been received here from Quetta that three lorries have arrived in Chaman bringing workmen who had been working on the British Legation building at Kabul. They state that they left Kabul a few days ago but were held up owing to the road being snow-bound.—A. P.

AFGHAN COURT REMOVED TO KANDAHAR

—:o:—

NEW DELHI, Dec. 23.

There is immensse relief here at the news that the women and children of the British Legation at Kabul have already left by Air for Peshawar. These consist of European Ladies four, children three, Indian wives of officials four, maids four, children five, total twenty.

AFGHAN COURT REMOVED TO KANDAHAR

The official version of the affairs in Afghanistan is that the Afghan Court has removed to Kandahar but it is impossible to say what knd of Government is now being carried on and whether orders are being isued from both Kanhahar and Kabul One thing seems fairly certain and that is that King Amanullah is by no means down and out but is evidently engaged in getting more support for his cause at Kandahar. Therd is ample ground for believing that the revolution which is now existing in Afghanistan is largely due to the King's defiance of Mullahs which really commenced with the speech His Majesty made in Karachi before he sailed for Bombay. His impetuous introduction of reforms connected with education of women, a poorly paid army, expensive building of a new capital and a body of high officials with small salaries have all added to a feeling of discontent.

ORDER PREVAILS IN KABUL.

The fact, however, that two high officials yesterday gave the British Minister formal permission for the Royal Air Force machines to land and take away women and children shows that order now prevail's in Kabul. Signalling with the British Legation at Kabul has been carried on by placing large letters on the ground and also by Popham panel system. It is understood that British good offices have been asked for on behalf of other Legations.—A. P.

SUCCESS OF NATIONAL CONVENTION

CALCUTTA, Dec 22.

With the opening of the Convention today the rival elements have begun this evening to organise themselves for the attack on the Nehru Report. There are two particularly strong elements which will have their say in full and they, it so happens, attack in the Nehru Report just that section which one of them upholds and the other condemns. For instance while the Independence leaguers are bitter about Dominion Status, being the goal of the Congress, they are very favourably inclined towards the communal settlement. On the other hand the Muslim element is opposed to the report and cares less for the form of government and more for safeguards for minorities.

Among others present to-day on the Dais were Sir Moropant Joshi, Mrs. Das, Lala Dunichand (Lahore) and Mr. Chandrika Prasad (Ajmer). Mr. Zafar Ali and Dr. Moonje exchanged greetings. Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, President, Independence League came up and occupied a seat below the Dais when Pandit Motilal asked him to come up and offered him a chair.

Dr. Ansari announced that as the resolution and amendments on the question of the Indian States were not yet ready the Convention would proceed with the discussion on the first section of the Nehru Committee Constitution.

THE MAIN RESOLUTION.

Mr. Sen Gupta moved: The Convention adopts the following recommendation of the Nehru Committee as amended by the All-Parties' Constitution Committee that India shall have the same constitutional status in the comity of Nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, Union of South Africa and the Irish Free State with a parliament having powers to make laws for peace, order and good Government of India and an executive responsible to that Parliament and shall be styled and known as the Commonwealth of India.

At the outset Mr. Sen Gupta pointed out that according to the resolution of the Lucknow Conference there were other parties who were also present at this Convention who had different ideas as to the basis on which the future Constitution should be founded. This was clear from the language of the second clause of the Lucknow resolution which stated that such form of Government shall, in no event, be lower than that of a self-governing Dominion.

NEED OF THE CONVENTIOTN.

He personally wished that every party had come under the jurisdiction of the Congress, for in that case it would not have been necessary to have this National Convention separately from the Congress but they had to admit that there were some bodies and some parties who had not come within the scope of the Congress, and who had not accepted India's goal to be independence. But this Convention was necessary to present a united front to the new offensive of the British nation in the form of the Simon Commission whose presence and work was to increase the British influence in the administration. Hence there were assembled all parties, Congressmen Independence Leaguers, Liberals, Hindu Sabmaite and Muslim Leaguers who framed the constitution. That constitution according to the Lucknow Conference was to be not ipwer than that of any self-governing Dominion. This and that those who did not come up to the Dominion Status had to agree just as those who were for independence and in them he included themselves had to agree to Dominion Status.

AS A PRACTICAL POLITICIAN.

He was convinced that the real salvation of India lay in the severance of British connection but he was a practical man (Voice: Let us hope you will be) and they must recognise that the forces in India were puny and they must not scatter them but conserve them so that the Simon Commission could not go back triumphant.

If after calling this Convention Congressmen who were for Independence pressed their own standpoints in framing the constitution then the result would be there would be an end of unity which this Convention represented, a result which he dreaded to think. He appreciated that the time might come when they might have all to ask only for Independence. But unfortunately that time had not yet come and as a practical men they must work on the basis of existing unity.

He affirmed that Dominion Status was logically possible when their ideal was complete independence. Even it was not possible; he asked: is this constitution which you were going to base on Dominion Status such as would hamper you in your fight for complete independence? He affirmed that it would not hamper.

"WANTS TO HAVE REAL FIGHT".

Mr. Yakub Hussain (Madras) seconded Mr. J. M. Sen Gupta's resolution. He said his Non-co-operation colleagues need not be surprised at his attitude as he wished to have a real fight and not sham fight. "We have under Mahatma Gandhi's guidance declared we shall not use violence when I have not the arms to fight for Independence but have not strength enough to fight constitutionally for Dominion Status. I want to fight on the clear issue. We want connection with Great Britain on terms of equality alone. (Motilal: "Hear, hear"). But my friends who want Independence why should they have any constitution at all. There will be time enough for constitution after they gain Independence.

Let us as practical men take stock of all the real facts. The Hindus who wish to fight for Independence, do they realise that they have with them Muslims who are communalists. If these Muslims are serious about Independence why do they worry and fight about the rights of the minorities in this constitution? Why can't they trust the Hindus? On the other hand, it is they who wish the British to remain here ever to keep peace between the Hindus and the Muslims. (Applause). Similarly those Hindus who declare that the Mahomedans have extra-territorial sympathy and then after the British go the Muslim Raj would come. Then there are the Indian States are they going to fight with you to drive away the British?

Our ideal can only be realised if we make Dominion Status our issue. I am earnest in saying that I am willing to remain a member of the British Commonwealth on India becomes an equal member of the British Empire the Empire itself would cease to exist and India having 300 million people would have a stronger voice in that Commonwealth than Great Britain herself. I am not with those who declare that that Dominion Status should be the stepping stone to Independence. (Independence Leaguers: "Hear, hear").

Resolution of Dominion Status Passed

NEGRO RACE SENDS FRATERNAL GREETINGS

—:o:—

Mr. Chintamani's Fervent Appeal For Unity Tells

The National Convention at Calcutta has achieved a landmark in India's struggle for freedom by passing the Dominion Status resolution.

Quite contrary to expectations the discordant elements kept aloof from voting and thus paved the way for the success of the Convention. In this connection Mr. Srinivas Iyengar's statement and the statements by Mr. Daud of the T. U. Congress and Mr. Govindanand of the Political Sufferers' Conference are responsible for the happy result by preventing the break up of the National Convention.

Mr. Chintamani as the chief spokesman of the Liberal Party in a passionate and well reasoned speech appealed to the delegates. not to belittle the value of national solidarity but work for freeing India from bondage.

The Independence Leaguers however mean to fight their battle in A. I. C. C. when the resolution goes there for ratification.

LANDMARK IN STRUGGLE OF INDIAN NATIONALISM

(From Our Special Representative.)

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The All-Parties' Convention achieved a great success to-day by adopting "nem con" the resolution regarding Dominion Status. Success was due largely to the attitude of the Congressmen. The fact that the Chairman of the Congress Reception Committee moved the resolution and that. too, in a powerful speech weighed greatly with other Congressmen.

Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar's statement helped in preventing the break-up of the Convention. M. Mahomed Ali and Mr. Jitendralal there the only prominent Congressmen who opposed the resolution. Both made brilliant speeches, the former's being particularly clever with his ready replies to frequent interruptions. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, Mr. Chintamani and Sir Ali Imam made moving and most effective speeches. Sir C. P. Ramaswami heckled as to what the Liberals would do if Dominion Status was not given by Britain replied they would not accept any constitution short of Dominion Status but he pleaded for trust. They should denounce the Liberals when they were found wanting and not before. Pandit Jawaharlal interrupting said the past experience of the Liberal backsliding did not induce trust.

DOMINION STATUS RESOLUTION CARRIED UNANIMOUSLY

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

At the All-Parties' Convention to-day Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution in favour of the adoption of Dominion Status was carried without any dissentient vote.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and Mr. Jamnadas Mehta raised points of order but were assured that according to the procedure of the Convention the All-India Congress Committee would have an opportunity to record its approval or dissent with regard to this resolution.

The Convention rose after five hours' session.

LONG LIVE INDIA, LONG LIVE OPPRESSED PEOPLE !

—:o:—

NEGRO RACE SENDS FRATERNAL GREETINGS TO CONGRESS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The General Secretary of the League for the Defence of the Negro Race in a letter to the General Secretary, All-India Congress Committee regrets the physical inability of sending a special delegation to the session of the Indian National Congress to which the League had been invited by the League against Imperialism.

The League associates itself entirely with all the activities of the Congress for national liberty and the League protests against the situation created by the English Government by the Simon Commission which is calculated to weaken the strength of certain fighting elements of the Congress.

The letter concludes: "Please receive yourself and all those who attend the annual Sessions our fraternal salutation. May your deliberations be followed by results for the good of India. Long live India bent upon achieving her national freedom. Long live all Oppressed Peoples."—A. P. Special.

ment on behalf of the Independence Leaguers and when pressed to state names of the signatories declared these were still being obtained and would be announced in the press

PRINCIPLE OF NEHRU REPORT NOT ACCEPTABLE

—:o:—

NDEPENDENCE LEAGUE'S STATEMENT

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

The following statement was read by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar on behalf of the Independence League at the All-Parties' Convention to-day. It is signed, among others, by Messrs. Srinivasa Iyengar, Jawaharlal Nehru, Subhas Chandra Bose, Kiran Shanker Roy, Sarat Chandra Bose, Satyamurti, Sambamurti and Shivprasad Gupta.

THE STATEMENT.

"We, the undersigned of the All-Parties' National Convention desire to make the following statement with a view to clear our position before the Convention, and the country. We are of opinion that both in exercise of India's right to self-determination and in consonance with the resolution of the Madras Congress declaring the goal of the people to be complete national independence, the Swaraj constitution of india which the Madras Congress directed the Working Committee of the Indian National Congress to draft and place before this Convention should be based on Independence.

NOT PREPARED FOR DOMINION STATUS.

We feel that the constitution drafted by the Nehru Committee and placed before this Convention definitely commits those who support it to the constitution based on Dominion Status. We are not prepared to accept this and we, therefore, cannot accept or support the Dominion Status basis of this constitution. We dissociate ourselves from this constitution in so far as it commits us to the acceptance of Dominion Status. The notice that both in the Nehru Report and in the resolutions of the All-Parties' Conference at Lucknow the right of the Congressmen and of the Congress to retain and exercise the fullest liberty to work for complete Independence is amply recognised. We also know that at Lucknow the All-Parties' Conference statement on behalf of those who stood for Independence was read stating their position on the above lines".

LABOURERS' VIEW POINT.

The President then called upon Mr. Daud of the Trade Union Congress to address the Convention. Mr. Daud declared that the Trade Union Congress had sent him with a mandate to place their demands before the Convention for Socialistic Republican form of Government and the Nationalisation of industry. After reading the resolution passed by the Jharia Congress on the subject he hoped it would receive their consideration.

Rai Sahib Chandrika Prasad thereupon made counter declaration as ex-President of the Trade Union Congress and the Railwaymen's Federation declaring that the majority of the Trade Unions and Unionists were in favour of the Nehru Report. A number of Labourites in the audience challenged Mr. Chandrika Prasad's authority to speak on behalf of the Trade Unionists, whereupon he replied that he was speaking in his personal capacity and was prepared to take the consequences of his action. He was, however, continuously interrupted but the confusion ceased when he resumed his seat.

GANDHIJI OVATED.

Just before Mr. Chandrika Prasad had spoken Mahatma Gandhi arrived and was given a great ovation by the entire audience rising as he entered the pandal and shouting Gandhiji-Ki-Jai. This demonstration was striking and no other leader had received a similar reception.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S OPPOSITION.

Maulana Mahomed Ali in the course of a much interrupted speech, often times leading to confusion among the audience accompanied by shouts of "withdraw withdraw" strongly opposed the resolution moved by Mr. Sen Gupta.

He asked when Mr. Sen Gupta said he accepted independence as the goal of India why should he have moved this resolution and not shy of those "dominion statuswallahs" who were behind him. Could they not find any solitary individual in that group with the courage of dependence to preach Dominion Status, not only as a stepping stone as Mr Yakub Hussain said but for ever and anon. He asked could they defeat the forces of Simon Seven by a policy of defeatism or by flying the Union Jack (Sardar Mangal Singh: What about your banner of communal representation?)

M. Mahomed Ali:—"I am coming to that."

Mr. Mahomeda Ali criticised the psychology of those who argued that Dominion

ANOTHER QUIET DAY

—:o:—

A SATISFACTORY BULLETIN

RAY THERAPY TREATMENT CONTINUED

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A bulletin issued at 8-30 to-night says that the King passed a quiet day. There is no change in progress.

To-night's bulletin is, in the circumstances regarded as satisfactory. It is noteworthy that the doctors state that there is no change in progress, not that there is no change in the King's condition. The meaning of this is that the King continues to make very slow progress. It is gathered, however, that there is very little change in His Majesty's condition to-night. Dr. Howitt and Woods again administered the ray therapy treatment.

No bulletin will be issued till Sunday evening.—Reuter.

—:o:—

MANIFESTATION OF PUBLIC RELIEF

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Public relief at the improvement in the King's health is manifested by the unprecedented stir on the eve of the Christmas holidays. The rush to the country reached the climax during the last two days when huge crowds left the principal London stations.—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Dec. 23.

It is authoritatively learned that nothing has occurred to interrupt the King's progress which, however, continues to be "very very slow."—Reuter.

PLOT AGAINST KEMAL PASHA

—:o:—

NUMBER OF ARRESTS IN CONSTANTINOPLE

LONDON, Dec. 23.

Constantinople.—Owing to the rumours of secret organisation against the Government the police have arrested a number of persons mostly of poorer classes.

Several have been provisionally released but have been kept under observation. Nine have been detained in custody including two Mahomedan women, sisters named Kadrieh who are believed to have been plotting against the life of Mustapha Kemal.

One of them is stated to be former wife of an Egyptian doctor. Thirty-seven persons of lower classes have been arrested at Broussa. But it is officially stated that these arrests are not connected with arrests at Constantinople.—Reuter.

FIGHTING NEAR KABUL.

—:o:—

REBELS PUSHED BACK

PESHAWAR, Dec. 22.

To-day, fighting was still going on in the vicinity of Kabul City. It is believed that the rebels have been pushed back. In the afternoon, communications were restored between Peshawar and the British Legation. The latter is some distance away from Kabul, and seems to have been within the sphere of operations during the last few days.—A. P.

HABEAS CORPUS APPLICATIONS

—:o:—

ORDERS TO BE PASSED ON MONDAY

LAHORE, Dec 22.

Mr. Justice Skemp who specially sat at the High Court to-day to hear the Habeas Corpus applications made on behalf of Vir Indra and Hari Ram Sethi who are in Police Custody, heard the arguments of Dr. Gokalchand Narang, Advocate on their behalf, The Crown produced Mr. Slattery Deputy Inspector General of Police C.I.D. who stated that he had credible information that the subjects were concerned in the crime of the murder of Mr. Saunders. The Judge promised to pass orders on Monday. The application of Mehta Anandkishore was not considered as the Sessions Judge has allowed him on bail. —A. P.

SANT RAM REARRESTED

LAHORE, Dec. 23.

Pandha Santram one of those arrested in connection with the murder inbestigation and subsequently released on bail by order of the Sessions Judge was again arrested to-day in connection it is said

LAST GESTURE TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

Follow in Ireland's Footsteps Says Besant

(Continued from previous page.)

that afterwards they could claim independence. He described this as a policy of a coward and not of a fighter. He praised the Nehru Committee for their excellent Report, but he objected to it on this and certain other essential points.

Firstly he objected to the Dominion Status because that status could have application only in a country of White people and not to this country of 320 million black people. Nowhere in the world was any Asiatic, particularly Indian, more looked down upon than in Britain the centre of British Empire.

Pundit Motilal at this stage explained this was a contradiction in terms and that if they got Dominion Status they could be treated on a level with the people of the self-governing Dominions.

M. Mahomed Ali denied this and speaking from his recent experience in England and other countries he said Dominion Status might be very good on paper, but when it was being applied there would be world of difference between the people of Canada or South Africa and India. He asked, "Did not Indians in South Africa have Dominion Status and what was their position?"

There were cries of "No, no" when M. Mahomed Ali referred that South African Indians had Dominion Status.

At this stage Mr. Chakravarti indignantly asked Mr. Mahomed Ali to withdraw the word 'coward' in respect of Mr. Sen Gupta.

WHAT HE MEANT.

Mr. Mahomed Ali declined and explained that he wanted Mr. Sen Gupta with his creed of independence not to become a coward. All the same Mr. Chakravarti and others pressed for withdrawal of what they termed unpaliamentary expression.

Pandit Motilal Nehru requested Mr. Mahomed Ali to withdraw to which he retorted by asking 'Why should I withdraw?'

M. Mahomed Ali proceeding, emphasised that Dominion Status might be used differently in India and against the interests of India. On communal question also he said he was representing nobody but himself. He was present in the Convention not as a Muslim Leaguer or a Trade Unionist or even as an ex-President of the Congress but only as a member of All-India Congress Committee. He asked for no Constitution except for one article, namely, that "India shall be free and independent." I don't ask for Dominion Status under the British nor under the Hindus nor under the Mussalmans nor under Turkey or under Afghanistan but I want freedom for myself and my country. (A voice: What about Patna and Cawnpore).

Mr. Prakasam: Did you not petition to Viceroy?

M. Mahomed Ali indignantly replied: No. I have not taken even oath of fealty which you have done and which Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar can somehow justify (Laughter). I accept Mahatma's dictum within the Empire if possible and without the Empire if necessary.

LAST GESTURE TO BRITISH GOVT.

Dr. Alam (Lahore) supporting the resolution confined his criticisms to M. Mahomed Ali's views. He was pained to listen that M. Mahomed Ali spoke only for himself. It was good that in expressing the views he did M. Mahomed Ali said, he spoke for himself (Hear, hear) but Dr. Alam wanted M. Mahomed Ali to speak not only for himself but on behalf of the entire Convention. but M. Mahomed Ali was opposing the Nehru Report, (M. Mahomed Ali: No. no. I did not oppose the Nehru Report.)

Dr. Alam: I am glad to hear M. Mahomed Ali saying he did not oppose the Report but the fact is that he opposed the resolution. He was also for independence as M. Mahomed Ali was, but what practical scheme did Mr. Mahomed Ali offer for India to become independent? As a Congressman he took it that Dominion Status had neither compulsory nor permanent meaning. His acceptance or their acceptance of Dominion Status was the last offer to the British Government to behave better and to the Shafian group of Muslims also to behave better. It was also the last word for themselves because if they were not going to get Dominion Status then independence would not be near at hand.

Mr. Satyamurti speaking on behalf of the Mahajan Sabha, Madras and South Indian States Subjects' Conference associated himself with the statement made by Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar as the exiled subject of an Indian State. He knew the feelings of Indian State subjects. To them dominion status meant perpetual subjection because if Indians were slaves Indian States Subjects were slaves of slaves.

He welcomed Mr. Yakub Hassan's speech which had put the issue very plainly that the resolution did not mean that its supporters wished to use Dominion Status as a stepping stone to independence. The speaker's party and those who could have accepted Dominion Status as the immediate goal to work for how they could have their conscience clear in regard to this matter. He suggested that those who would connect this change in attitude of the supporters of the Report to a threat of the Viceroy at the European Association Dinner against their using Dominion Status as a stepping stone to independence would not be wrong. But those who stood for independence believed the time is with them and they were confident of carrying the Congress with them but did not wish to take the responsibility of breaking up the communal settlement which might be arrived at in the Convention.

EMULATE IRELAND.

Dr. Besant attached little importance to this discussion about Dominion Status and Independence and felt that the important factor had been ignored. To her Dominion Status and Independence meant for all practical purposes one and the same thing. The little island of Ireland having only 5 million population won her freedom not by accusing England, not by assassinating landlords, but by setting up parallel government all over the country under the Sin Fein system. It was this will will to be free that made England yield. "Ireland had the will to be free. Why can't we do that? We had one case of little Bardoli Taluka resisting only an unjust assessment. The people were determined and non-violent and Bardoli won. You will need not many Bardolis before England will come to terms. You must as far as possible set up your own parallel government all over the villages. Have your own government machinery like one Ireland had there is nothing that will alarm England more than that (Hear, hear)."

Dr. Besant continuing pointed out that her visit to the Muslim College, Aligarh convinced her that communalism was entirely absent among college boys and was to be found only among elderly people (Hear, hear) and that these communal differences were used at present not to promote religion but as political weapon to get more jobs from Government (Hear, hear). What I want to urge on you is that instead of talking about Independence or Dominion Status you should begin to build actively in your own country the machinery which Ireland built to gain her freedom. We shall never get freedom by asking. We shall get it when England considers it more dangerous to refuse it than to grant it.

BOGEY OF ASIATIC INVASION.

If England cleared out to-morrow some other Asiatic power will come and rule us let us therefore set up our system of government in all our villages and patiently steadily and without violence try to attain our freedom.

"A FREE NATION OF WORLD".

Mr. Jatindralal Banerjee moved an amendment defining their ideal to be a free nation of the world without describing the goal. There was a little wordy dual between him and Mr. Sen Gupta regarding former's interpretation of the latter's speech as indicating that the Dominion Status was practical while Independence was not. The speaker pointed out that both were equally impractical and that no grosser delusion was cherished than that Dominion Status was more practicable (applause). His reading of history was that never was Independence won by a united people (Hear, hear). It was won by an aggressive minority. There was a great difference between India and other Dominions and India had no bonds with England except those of slavery and India would never have the same nature of liberty under Dominion Status that other Dominions had.

Mr. Bepin Chandra Pal made an eloquent speech in support of the Nehru Report because he was convinced that Dominion Status meant not only in practice but also in theory very much the same thing as independence. Dominion Status was nothing more than equal partnership in the Empire that which Dadabhoy Naorojee described as Swaraj. Since then Imperial evolution has advanced a great deal and colonies which were not self-governing dominions in 1906 were such to-day and the British Parliament could not declare war without consulting them.

A voice: Then why don't you accept independence?

Mr. Pal replied because as Deshbandhu Das said at Faridpur self-governing Dominion Status is practically and ideally better than isolated national independence and because the creed of the Congress has not yet been definitely changed into independence. (Applause.)

ONE MORE AMENDMENT.

Mr. Tarachand J. Lalawan (Karachi) moved an amedment that India cannot be independent without Socialism and that the Nehru Committee Report should be amended accordingly.

He said there was need for direct action in order to get independence which alone would dispel communalis. He was sorry the Trade Union Congress representatives without pressing their claim here merely read out a statement.

DR. SEETARAMAYA DISALLOWED TO SPEAK.

Dr. Pattabi Seetaramaya camp up to the rostrum to speak for Independance.

Mr. Harisabethamarao drew the attention of the Chair to the fact that he was a signatory to the statement read out by Mr. Srinivas Iyengar on behalf of the Independence Leagurs. The President, therefore, disallowed him.

LIBERAL SPOKESMAN IN FIGHTING MOOD.

Sir C. P. Ramasami in the course of a fighting speech on behalf of the National Liberal Federation in support of Dominion Status emphsised the need for unity. He asked was it not a fact during the last 12 months the national cause has been enhanced in volume and intensity of expression by unity which had been secured of all parties in regard to the Simon Commission? The attitude of men like Sir Ali Imam, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru had profoundly modified the political situation in India. These might represent a minority opinion but when they were prepared to work with majority opinion in interests of National Progress? And yet they were told in regard to Dominion Status it was no easier to attain than independance and therefore they should not bother about concenatration on Dominion Status when perhaps same expenditure of energy they could achieve the other. His reply was there were many classes in this country who had not accepted independence as their goal.

Proceeding Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said by accepting Dominion Status India would rise to the position occupied by Canada.

M. Mahomed Ali asked what would be the attitude of the Liberals if the Constitution falls short of the demands of the Liberals.

Sir Ramaswami Iyer indignantly retorted: "I want you to let me know what would be your attitude if the Constitution falls short of independence."

M. Mahomed Ali: "We won't accept it."

Sir Ramaswami Iyer: "Equally so we won't (hear, hear and laughter). I object to the mentality which suspects the "manafides" of the Liberals. Why do you think that we would accept a thing which you would not accept. I want you to have same trust in us as we have in you (hear, hear).

BREEZE IN CONVENTION.

Here was an inaudible interruption from M. Mahomed Ali to which Sir Ramaswami Iyer replied; "I know this talk of killing and get killed a little too much. Let us be realists and face facts. We may not be heroes, but if we are going to kill and get killed then your place is not in this Convention, but somewhere else."

M. Mahomed Ali: "Kill you come to jail with us in the struggle?"

"COMMON PLACE MEN."

Sir Ramaswami Iyer: I treat this question as an insult. If that is the spirit in which you are going to work for Swaraj it is not worth getting. We the Liberals are common place men but give us chance to work with you and enable us to give best of us to advancement of national cause in a spirit of mutal trust and toleration.

Swami Govindanand on behalf of the Political Sufferers' Conference read out a statement

In his statement Swami Govindanand stood for real Socialistic regime as the basis of complete independence.

Mr. Ranchordas Gandhi informed that the All-India States Conference, Kathiawar States Conference and Bhavnagar State Conference all unanimously supported the Nehru Report.

WHAT LIBERALS STOOD FOR.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani intervened at this stage and delivered what conceded on all hands as the best speech of the day. The Liberals, he said, had come with the conviction that the adoption by the country of the Nehru Report as a whole would make for the good of the country, economically and politically, in fact, in every sphere of national activity. If the Liberals were believers in perpetual dependance they would not be asking Dominion Status which connoted political position for India equivallant in all respects to that of independence. Outside the British Empire the various Dominions, he pointed out, were to-day exercising powers as if they were outside the British Empire. It had been argued that those who urged Dominion Status were victims of a spirit of defeatism.

MR. MAHOMED ALI'S THREAT.

M. Mahomed Ali intervening wished to give personal explanation but there were cries from audience of 'sit down" whereupon Mr. Mahomed Ali angrily retorted, "I am in the hands of the President. If those 'rebels' who shout continue to do so, I better go out of the Convention." And as he walked out he was told that he could explain his position which he did by stating that his statement did not describe psychology of the Liberals.

Mr. Chintamani said he never for a moment said that Mr. Mahomed Ali had ascribed that psychology to the Liberals. "I am stating the position of those who stand for Dominion Status as defined in the Nehru Report. It is not a position of defeatism but the aim of those who want to go forward earnestly unitedly as an organised body claiming to get that national independence for all practical purposes for which the Nehru Report stands."

Mr. Chintamani continuing referred to the need for national unity and declared that unless they exerted united pressure to win freedom from bondage they must remember that, faced as they were by opponents whose strength organisation and selfishness was so well known, they would not only not get Independence or Dominion Status or would not make any substantial move forward but would remain where they were or might even be compelled to make a retrograde progress. Let those members of the Indian National Congress who have this afternoon questioned the value of national unity remember that the All-Parties' Convention was called at the instance of the National Congress session at Madras (hear hear) that its members in this Convention were in the position of hosts to non-Congressmen whom they have invited here to join forces with them to achieve freedom from the present state of bondage (applause). I put it to you, fellow-delegates, particularly those of you who argue against the conclusions of the Nehru Report whether it is in the least degree probable whatever you may say of us Liberals, whatever you may think of the non-Congressmen, I put it to you, whether it is conceivable, not merely probable, that these distinguished leaders of the Indian National Congress, who have proved their earnestness, their capacity to make whatever sacrifices they may be called upon to make in the interests of the country, I ask you whether it is humanly probable that these people should ask you to adopt the resolution for Dominion Status if they were not convinced that Dominion Status is equivalent to Independence? (Applause). It is easy to say we should not over emphasise the value of national unity, but in my humble opinion to belittle the value of national unity is to do grave public disservice. It is because of national disunity.

that during the last six years the Government have gone from bad to worse. It is because the forces of Indian public opinion have been divided into so many parties, factions and communities that the forces of bureaucracy have been in ascendant and are determined to act with insulting defiance towards the people of India.

Having taken all these steps one after another with full knowledge of implications and the consequences of earlier steps, having produced the Nehru Report, after having passed the resolutions at Lucknow, after having brought together upon this platform elements in public life which hitherto were working separately if not antagonistically to each other, if you were now to break up this Convention on theoretical issues I assert, with a confidence in all humility that the members of this Convention will be answered for having done to India far the gravest and most incalculable injury that anybody of public men have done within public memory. (Loud Applause). "Speaking not as a Liberal but as an Indian, speaking as an humble unit of the nation I appeal most respectfully and with all earnestness I can summon to my aid that this Convention should ratify the most statesmanlike conclusions reached in the Nehru Report and that unitedly with a will to freedom we will neither rest nor let others to rest until India ceases to be a dependency and becomes a member of the British Commonwealth with the same powers, the same rights which England herself possesses in this Commonwealth. (applause.)

Mr. Haisarvottam Rao appealed to them to support the Nehru Report and not make individual bid for leadership.

SIR ALI IMAM'S FRANKNESS.

Sir Ali Imam made a very frank speech which won considerable applause. He admitted Independence was a higher ideal than Dominion Status but he agreed to the Dominion Status for several reasons. There were people who were fighting upon questions as to whether certain minority in Central Legislature should have 25 or 33 per cent as to whether there should or should not be reservation of seats. People who were so disunited could they come forward and say they wanted Independence? What Constitution for Independence? Let us first start on the lines of the Nehru Report and after we have practised Democracy and accepted the ideal of true nationalism it will be time to consider whether we shall remain inside or outside the British Empire or have a scheme of Federal Government.

I very seriously feel there is terrible danger in the way in which this question is being approached. I regret to say that mostly the Mahomedan organizations that are fighting here for a few more seats and for little more reservation are also the people who talk loudest about Independence. (Laughter and applause). Why do they do that? I, as a Nationalist have got great misgiving in my mind about these declarations of Independence by the Khilafat Committee and by the Jamiatul-Ulema. I am a Muslim. But all my life I have believed that I am an Indian first (applause). I do not claim to be a politician or a statesman (A voice: Law Member) I was only a miserable Law Member. I am putting before you my honest conviction that your safety for sometime to come lies on the two grounds. I have urged before you the position of the President and your relations with foreign powers to make up your mind and support Dominion Status not only because it gives you unity but also because it gives you safety these are reasons why I signed the Report. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Sen Gupta wound up the debate emphasising that by accepting his proposal they would be gaining strength for the Congress to proceed towards its higher ideal of Independence. Let us put through this gigantic and historic work and not play the game of communalists or politicians hired by the British people.

CARRIED AMIDST ACCLAMATION.

Dr. Ansari then put various amendments to vote which were rejected practically without support. He finally put to the House Mr. Sen Gupta's resolution about Constitutional status of India which was opposed by only one was declared carried 'nem con' amidst acclamations.

At this stage Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and two others protested that those members of the A.I.C.C. who were for Independence had not taken part in voting and that they dissented. This meant that according to the procedure announced by the President yesterday this matter would now be submitted to the A.I.C.C. for confirmation or dissent and that the affirmation or dissent will be noted but so far as the Convention is concerned the resolution has been passed only one dissenting. The Convention then adjourned till to-morrow afternoon and there will be a meeting of the Congress Working Committee to-morrow morning.

The Convention has thus got over one opposition and now awaits the consideration of the more difficult issue of communal settlement. Here too however the Convention circles hope to carry the day but much depends on the attitude of the Muslim Associations which so far have kept away from the Convention. In the meantime the Independence Leaguers are trying to organize success at the A.I.C.C. for their goal of Independence.—A. P. Special.

(Earlier Messages on Page 4.)

BENGAL KHILAFAT MEETING RUSHED

Committee Member Belaboured

BIG BROTHER' ASKED NOT TO INTERFERE

Meeting Dissolved Amid Uproarious Scenes

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

"Forward" reports that a meeting of the Bengal Provincial Khilafat Committee was held last evening under the Presidency of Maulana Abdulla Bil Kalli to elect members to the Central Khilafat Committee. Maulana Shaukat Ali came and questioned the validity of the meeting He was told that he had no business to interfere in the affairs of the Provincial Committee. Syed Jelaluddin Hashemy proposed the names of thirty members for election to the Central Khilafat Committee. Maulana Shaukat Ali, meanwhile still persisted in questioning the validity of the meeting. Maulana Muhammed Ali came with a large crowd at this stage and asked for admission. He was told that he was welcome, but not the crowd. Maulana Muhammed Ali, with Mr. Suhrawardy and a few others, was allowed admission. They began a discussing the position simultaneuously. At this stage the crowd that had assembled outside rushed into the meeting, inspite of the protest of volunteers. In the midst of this, the president declared the resolution carried. This was followed by an uproar, when the meeting was declared dissolved.

COMMITTEE MEMBER ATTACKED.

A member of the Comditee about to leave the place was at this stage attacked by rowdies who are alleged to have belabonred him and to have made other uproarious demonstrations.—A. P.

MAHATMA REACHES CALCUTTA

DISCUSSION WITH MOTILALJI.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23.

MahatmaGandhi arrived this morning and was given a rousing reception. Those who met him at the station included Pundit Motilal, Mr. Sen Gupta and a number of other leaders. Mahatmaji, immediately on arrival, was closeted with Pandit Motilal and discussed the situation facing the Convention and the Congress.

Thereafter, Gandhiji, Motilalji Sir T. B. Sapru, Dr. Ansari and Dr. Besant received a deputation of Sikhs, including Mangalsingh, Sardulsingh to discuss the Sikh demands with regard the Nehru Scheme with a view to avoid a split over the issue in the open Convention. The Independence Leaguers also held, further discussion this morning, and the majority opinion was that they should neither walk-out of the Convention nor take part in the discussion on the question of Dominion Status, but only confine themselves as they did at Lucknow to making a statement dissociating themselves from Dominion Status and claiming liberty of action to do propaganda in the country for Independence. In fact their passive attitude is conditional on the Convention not upsetting the Lucknow resolution which acknowledged this liberty of action of Congressmen. Their statement, it is understood, would assert their confidence in carrying the majority with them in the Congress. This view would be supported by a number of signatories who will probably include Messrs. Jawaharlal Nehru, Subash Bose, S. Kamranshankar Roy, Srinivasa Iyengar, Satyamurti Jamnadas Mehta, and Shivprasad Gupta. This attitude on the part of the Independence Leaguers has been decided on consideration of various views among themselves. For instance, some of them held that they should disown efforts to raise the Convention above the Congress, thereby giving quarter or undue importance to their erstwhile political opponents. Another section was anxious not to let their opposition be exploited by communalists to wreck the communal settlement embodied in the Nehru Report which they hold is a statesmanlike solution of a complex problem. The third section holds that the Convention's decision should not stand in their way of fighting in the Congress for the Congress ideal, and that if Pandit Motilal's party wished to modify the resolution of the A.I.C.C. adopted at Delhi they should divide the Congress on the issue.

LIBERALS' VIEW-POINT.

The Liberals, on the other hand, held a meeting last night attended by about sixty persons presided over by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru. The meeting took perspective of the situation and decided to stand by Dominion Status and oppose all changes aimed at Independence. The fact that Sir Chamanlal Setalvad, President of the Liberal Federation has not yet arrived makes it necessary to keep in touch with him telegraphically regarding developments at this end which may have bearing on the character of his Presidential Address. It is said that some Liberals are nervous at the developments in the Congress camp, especially with regard to the attitude of the Independence Leaguers, and communalists, but those who are in Calcutta are satisfied that there is no danger of the character apprehended, and that the Nehru Report would, by good majority, be adopted with Dominion Status as their goal.

Moreover every party has the right to record its party vote which ensures its not being outvoted numerically by those move largely represented. But, while the Independence Leaguers are creating a little ripple over the Convention waters the real anxiety lies regarding the communal settlement proposed by the Nehru Report.

MUSLIMS FAVOUR PATNA DECISION

The Maharaja of Mahmudabad, Sir Ali Imam and Dr. Ansari are determined to defend the settlement, but an attempt was made this morning to meet the opposition and hear their point of view at a meeting attended by Dr. Ansari, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, Ali Brothers and about twenty Khilafatists. M. Mahomed Ali, it is said, has finally pitched his demands as those embodied in their resolution adopted at Patna by the All-Bihar Muslim Conference. Discussion centred round these demands, and it was pointed out how unworkable would be the suggestion that every person must have one-third of the votes of his community, and one-fifth of other communities.

Discussions will be continued this evening and the Convention circles hope the Khilafat Committee will elect delegates to the Convention. But the Conventionists won't come to real grips with the problem until Mr. Jinnah arrives to-morrow, and the Muslim Leaguers meet them. The question of the Maharaja of Mahmudabad's presiding with the Muslim League will then be finally decided, as for the moment he is reported to have declared against taking up this office.

The Hindu Mahasaha section led by Dr. Moonje are making concerted effort to prevent the Convention going back on the Lucknow Settlement. Dr. Moonje has already written a letter to Dr. Ansari urging that the support of the Mahasabha was now conditional on the attitude of the three Muslim Associations and that they should be given time to submit their amendments after knowing the proposals of the Muslim section. Pandit Malaviya has been a strong supporter of the Nehru Report, and will exercise a steadying influence over Hindu Mahasabha attitude.—A. P. Special.

SHRADDHANAND DAY IN DELHI

DELHI, Dec. 23.

The Shraddhanand Day was observed here by taking out a procession through the main bazars of Delhi and by holding a public meeting in Queen's Garden where local leaders eulogised the services of the Swami in the cause of untouchability and social reform.—A. P.

BOMBAY MILL INDUSTRY

—:o:—

JOINT DELEGATION TO GOVERNOR

WHAT WAS ACTUALLY SAID AT MEETING

The Ag. Secretary of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, writes:—

"The attention of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce has been drawn to certain paragraphs occurring in the address of the joint deputation of the Bombay and Indian Merchants Chambers which waited upon H. E. the Governor on the 21st instant.

From the paragraphs which attribute much of the present trouble in the Mill Industry to the Exchange and Currency Policy of the Government of India, it might be assumed that this policy had been reviewed afresh by the Committee of the Chamber. This, however, is not so. While the delegates representing the Bombay Chamber were acting with the full concurrence of the Committee in taking part in the joint deputation to call attention to the present state of affairs in the Bombay Mill Industry, and to the necessity of maintaining law and order in the Mill area, no question of any reconsideration of the Exchange and Currency policy of the Government of India was raised with the Committee by their delegates.

The views of the Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce were expressed in 1927 to be in general agreement with the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency and Finance. Nothing has arison since to cause the Committee to change those views."

MR. SAWYER'S "PERSONAL VIEW"

—:o:—

In this connection Mr. H. H. Sawyer writes:—

"I notice that in your issue of Saturday, the 22nd December, reporting upon the joint deputation of the representatives of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the Indian Merchants' Chamber to His Excellency the Governor, that you have stated "that it is now the conviction of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce that the appreciation of the rupee from 16d. to 18d. was a gigantic blunder". I beg to point out that this statement is incorrect and the remark made to this effect was expressed as my own personal view."

LABOUR DISPUTES AND TOYO PODAR COTTON MILLS

LETTERS TO STRIKE ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

The following is a copy of the letters dated the 20th and 21st instant, sent to the Secretary, The Bombay Strike Enquiry Committee in connection with the present labour disputes in the Toyo Powar Cotton Mills:—

Bombay, 20th December, 1928.

Dear Sir:—We have the honour to submit to you our statement regarding the grievances raised by our mill hands in the Ring department and shall be much grateful to you for your advice thereon.

There grievances are three as follows:—(1). Payment of wages for 23 days only in November 1928 instead of for 25 days. (2). The system of piece work is not changed into that of fixed wage with Rs. 28/- per month as the minimum wage for Siders. (3). Monthly Bonus should be changed into weekly bonus.

As regards grievance No 1 we beg to say that the mill hands are overlooking the fact that the actual working days in the month of November 1928 are 23 and not 25 or 26 as in other months as far as monthly earnings are concerned and this is due to Diwali and other holidays falling in that month. Even for fixed wages we are fixing them on the basis of daily wages and not monthly wage Therefore the more working days there are in a month, the more the income to them. As for example in the current month the mill hands will get their wages for 27-1/2 working days which is 4-1/2 days more than that of November.

As regards grievance No 2 our piece work system is not a new feature introduced after the cessation of the general strike but is a recognised working method started in Auril 1927 and fully practiced in our mills October 1927 and all our workmen had agreed to the same. The earning of piece workers for single Siders on the basis of 26 working days are as follows:—

	April 1928	November 1928
Sider	Rs. 27-2-0	Rs. 27-2-0
Tarwala	25-0-7	26-7-9
Doffing Boy	22-1-7	21-0-5
Oilmen	32-4-7	33-4-7

HIGHER EARNINGS.

In comparison with the fixed wages in other mills the above earnings are generally higher and as a matter of fact we have increased their proper wage for the actual production in November, simply with a view to compensate them for production less than the expected quantity. Besides piece work system is one of the recommendations of the Tariff Board and it is universally recognised that the piece work system should be adopted everywhere as early as possible. The details of our system have already been placed before you, the merits of which are highly appreciated by some of our millowners here A change of our system means a great draw back in the progress of our industry Piece work is the ideal system for fostering co-operative spirit particularly in group system exercised in our Ring department.

As to grievance No. 3 we may say that most of the Bombay mills do not give any bonus in general for all the departments excepting the Ring and Frame where some mills are granting weekly bonus on a much smaller scale, but we have specially introduced the system of granting monthly regularity bonus to our workmen with a view to encourage regular attendance. The modification of monthly bonus into a weekly one will frustrate our very object.

In view of the above facts nobody can deny that the demands of the mill hands are utterly unreasonable and impracticable and the more so as neither the millowners nor the mill-hands can make or introduce any new rules until the report and decision of the Bombay Strike Inquiry Committee is published.

In this connection we beg to invite your attention to the fact, as clarified in our evidence that our mills are to work on the same terms as were in force before the strike instead of those in March 1927 on the ground that our mills were not then working in full swing and naturally the wages then were much less than those of April 1928.

NO CHANGE IN WAGES.

It is well known that no change is made in the wages or working method of our mills as we wish to observe the letter and spirit of the agreement arrived at between the Millowners' Association the one hand and the Joint Strike Committee on the other.

Under the existing conditions and circumstances we submit that if this grievance result in any unfortunate strike we cannot be held responsible for it. The labour leaders should strike to keep order as it is their duty to see that the mill hands should ejually abide by the agreement which binds the mill owners.

We are asking Mr. Dange to discuss this matter with us and we shall intimate to you the result of the interview.

Moreover we beg to impress upon you that the millhands resorted to a lightening strike at 2-18 p.m. on the 15th inst., before submitting any grievances through the proper channel and they resumed work at 3-45 p.m. on the same day after our persuation thereby spoiling the discipline of our mill apart from the loss and waste in time. If such lawlessness and lack of discipline prevail in any mills it will greatly hamper the industry."

ANOTHER LETTER.

Bombay 21 December. 1928.

"Sirs:—In continuation of our letter dated 20th inst., we have the honour to inform you that we had an interview with Mr. Dange and two Ring-siders at the Office of our Managing Agents Messrs. Toyo Menka Kaisha Ltd., at 11-30 a. m. yesterday. Mr. Dange, after hearing our full explanation admitted the reasonableness of our practice and promised to presuade our workmen after talking over the matter with other workmen with regard to their grievances, to work on piece-work basis. But to-day; our work-people worked well upto 11 a.m., and then immediately struck work, whereupon we called Mr. Dange who came up and harangued them speaking of the unreasonableness of their grievances but to no avail. Some of the workmen then attacked other Departments and forced the workmen who were peacefully working there to lay down tools against their wish. With a view to protect our property and life of our staff, we had to close the Mill. So long as such lawlessness and lack of discipline continues, it is most dangerous to run a Mill. We had therefore reluctantly to take the step of paying them off though at a great loss to the Mill as well as to the workmen.

This unfortunate incident occurred simply owing to our loyal observance of the agreement made between the Millowners and the Joint Strike Committee, which agreement clearly enjoins that any change in wage or method of work cannot be made until the report of the Strike Enquiry Committee, Bombay, is made.

With due consideration to the seriousness of the matter, not only for an individual Mill but for our Industry in general, we most sincerely request you to advise us how to act in the matter after you have consulted with the Millowners Association and the Joint Strike Committee on this situation.

AGE OF CONSENT

—:o:—

MRS. RAJKUMARI DAS URGES ITS RAISING

CALCUTTA, Dec. 21.

Giving evidence before the Age of Consent Committee to-day, Mrs. Rajkumari Das, Principal of Bethune College, urged the raising of the age of consent. She was convinced that the chronic poverty of the country would decrease greatly if the age of consent was raised to eighteen. She could not attribute the practice of early marriage to religious injunctions.

Mr. D. Khaitan, on behalf of the Marwari community, urged an advance on the present law. He favoured raising the age of consent to 18.

Mr. M. C. Ghosh, Secretary of the Judicial Department, Government of Bengal, said that in order to protect young girls, 14 should be fixed as the minimum marriageable age.—A. P.

BARDOLI SATYAGRAHA FUND

—:o:—

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM 25TH NOVEMBER 1927 TO 31ST OCTOBER 1928

RECEIPTS.

TO SATYAGRAHA FUND.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Collection during the period	4,21,384	7	2
Other ear-marked Funds	6,613	12	0
Interest Account	372	3	5
Bardoli Taluka Samiti Account	9,222	0	3
Sundry Credits	1,549	10	6
Total Rs.	4,53,672	1	4

DISBURSEMENTS.

BY EXPENDITURE AT BARDOLI.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Printing, Photography and Despatch expenses	25,071	13	9
Travelling expenses	11,375	12	6
Cooking Charges	9,854	6	6
Relief to individuals affected by confiscation of property, etc.	7,554	13	3
Volunteers' expenses	2,233	6	3
Salaries	2,280	12	0
Stationery	1,291	5	3
Postage and Telegrams	2,066	10	6
Maintenance of Animals	579	12	3
Sundry expenses	1,312	15	11
	63,621	12	2

BY EXPENDITURE AT CAMPS.

Branches of the Swaraj Ashram, Bardoli	6,823	14	0
Valod Camp	5,939	14	0
Surbhan Camp	5,202	3	11
Balda Camp	2,257	5	9
Bamni Camp	2,125	5	0
Varod Camp	1,497	5	6
Sayalda and Madhi Camps	1,441	0	6
Other Camps	4,410	14	3
	29,697	14	11

BY EXPENDITURE ON LAND AND BUILDINGS.

Bardoli Land Purchase Account	13,414	8	0
Bardoli Building expenses	20,629	1	3
Expenditure on other minor constructions	8,813	8	3
	42,856	1	6
BY MOTOR CARS, CYCLES, STORES, UTENSILS, ETC.	10,026	13	9
BY ADVANCE FOR EXPENSES (to be accounted for)—			
Advances for Camp expenses	16,412	7	6
Advances to Volunteers	2,582	5	0
Other sundry advances	63	15	6
	19,058	12	0
BY ADVANCES FOR REDEMPTION OF LAND (recoverable)	10,913	1	6
BY COLLECTIONS PENDING REMITTANCE TO HEAD OFFICE.			
With Navjivan Press	8,369	13	6
With Sheth Raichand Motichand	2,985	13	7
With Satyagraha Ashram (Sabarmati)	2,645	10	1
With Sheth Chhotubhai Bhaidas	503	0	2-1|2
	14,504	5	4-1|2

BY CASH AND OTHER BALANCES.

With Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee in Current Account	1,57,337	15	9
Deposit with Beehraj Jamnalal	70,000	0	0
With Naranji Dulabhji	12,978	3	0
With Bank of Baroda Ltd. in Fixed Deposit	15,000	0	0
With Bank of Baroda Ltd. in Current Account	2,641	4	6
Cash on hand at Bardoli	5,035	13	1-1|2
	2,62,993	4	4-1|2
Total Rs.	4,53,672	1	4

AUDITOR'S REPORT.

We have examined the above accounts with the books and vouchers of Bardoli passed by the Secretary and the statements of accounts from the various camps, and beg to report that the above statement is correct as shown by the books of the Fund and the informations and explanations given to us.

KHUSHALBHAI MORARJI PATEL,
(Secretary).
VALLABHBHAI J. PATEL,
K. S. AIYAR & CO., (Auditors).

BARIA STATE RAILWAY

OPENED BY SIR PURSHOTAMDAS THAKURDAS

—:o:—

DEVGAD BARIA, Dec. 21.

The people of Devgad Baria observed to-day as a gala holiday in honour of the presence of Sir Purshotamdas and Lady Thakurdas on the occasion of the opening ceremony of the Baria State Railway. In the presence of a distinguished company, after an interesting speech from His Highness Maharawal Shree Sir Ranjitsinhji, Sir Purshotamdas performed the opening ceremony.

In requesting Sir Purshotamdas to declare the Railway open for traffic, His Highness said: "It may amuse you to learn that in days of yore before the advent of British Rule in India the Baria State occupied a position with regard to Malwa and Rajputana on one side and Gujarat on the other side, if not the same in many respects similar to that of the Khyber Pass with regard to the North-Western Frontier Province and Afghanistan. Mr. Malet in his diary of 1785 says: 'the Raja though in a situation which would ensure impunity were he inclined to molest travellers, has fallen on a more eligible method of fixing regular imposts whence arises the revenue which he employs in curbing the Bhills and in preserving to the utmost of his powers, the peace of the road which was the only good road from Malwa into Gujarat.'

SACRIFICES OF INDIAN STATES.

"After the establishment of British supremacy in these parts the safety of the road was secured by a chain of Thanas mostly maintained from the funds of Baria State. Since then till the last nineties the road within the Baria State was maintained at State expense and the State used to get a good return for it in the form of transit duties. When the Government announced the policy of remission of transit duties and asked the Indian States to fall in a line with British India, it was proposed to compensate the Baria State for its loss of revenue; but though the Baria State remitted its Transit duties, the proposal to pay compensation bore no fruit. I mention this fact in no carping spirit, but to show that Indian States have made sacrifices for the trade and commerce in British India and that they deserve the sympathy, support, and co-operation from British India for developing their resources and promoting their trade and industries.

EXTENSION OF LINE.

Continuing His Highness said, "It is hoped to extend this line further up north so as to bring Rajputana nearer to Gujarat and also to the Southeast and Southwest of my territory, since thereby it will be possible not only to make the transportation of the produce of my rich forests more speedily and economically but also to develop and tap the mineral resources of my State. You may be interested to know that the hills in Rajpad Mahal are a continuation of the Ridge which starting from the Manganes Mines at Shivrajpur passes through my territory and terminates at Pani in the Chhota Udepur State. Rajpad has also got mica and welfram, Sagtala has got excellent marble building stone Gypsum and other minerals. In Dhanpur are found indications of copper, gold, etc. I look forward to the time when these resources will be worked. With these hopes and aspirations I have decided to open up my territory by a network of Railway lines and I humbly pray to the Father of all Good that to-day's ceremony will inaugurate an era of speedy economic progress and prosperity of my beloved people and my State.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas then declared the Railway open.—Free Press.

SIR P. THAKURDAS' SPEECH

(From Our Correspondent.)

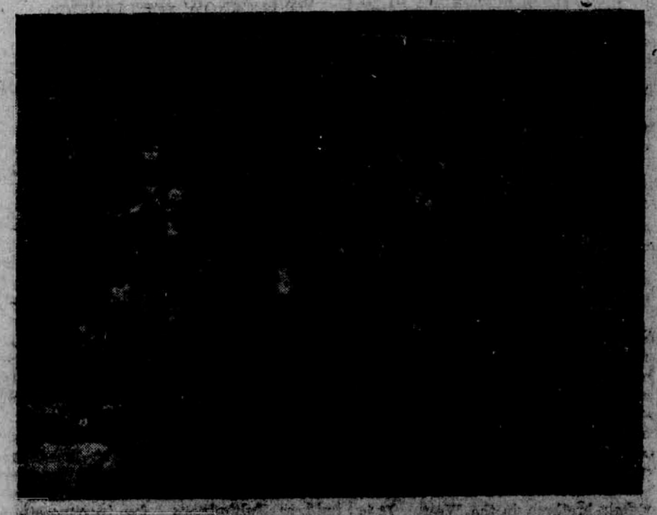
Declaring the Baria State Rly. open, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, in the course of his speech said:—

This is the first railway line in Your Highness's State, and one may wonder why such a necessity in the economic sphere of any State has not had Your Highness' attention before now. Our mutual friend Sir Ernest Jackson, Agent of the B. B. and C. I. Railway, who has asked me to convey to Your Highness his regret at his unavoidable absence to-day, has told me of the peculiar difficulties that prevailed regarding Railway construction in your State. As Your Highness is well aware, between the main line of the B. B. and C. I. Railway running from Godhra to Rutlam, and its parallel line the Tapti Valley Railway, there is a vast expanse of territory, not less than one thousand square miles in area, in which several States are interested. In this area, owing to the peculiar circumstance in which Indian States work at present so difficult is the problem of the various vested interest, that the Railway Board have found it unfeasible, to lay out a net work of railways which is suitable to the requirements of this area, and which may be acceptable to the States concerned. Your Highness's keenness in making available to your subjects up-to-date methods of transport, has been so great, that the Railway Board agreed to this start being made and I have every hope that this is only the beginning of an energetic Railway programme through Your Highness's State, and with the consent of your neighbour States to the benefit of all concerned in this area.

TRIBUTE TO MAHA RAWAL.

Let me congratulate Your Highness on behalf of this whole assembly on this partial completion of one of the ardent desires of Your Highness and let me hope that the fullest benefit of this enterprise will be shared by Your Highness's devoted subjects and the State Treasury. If I may venture to make a suggestion here, I would wish that Your Highness should be satisfied with a very modest return on this investment of yours aiming always that cheap transport should be available to the people for the movement of their crops. Cheap and efficient methods of transport have always been considered as one of the bare necessities for the economic development of a country, and I have no doubt that Your Highness will always keep that ideal in view. I wish the choicest blessings of Providence on the Railway which it is my happy function to open to-day, and may this day be always remembered by the people of Devgad-Baria as the day on which their gracious ruler laid the foundation of a prosperous, contented happy and greater Devgad Baria State.

After the speech the party then boarded a special train which steamed up to Piplod where in a Special Shamiana those present were served with refreshments. The party returned to Baria in the evening.



A scene from Rainbow Trail which will be shown shortly at the Globe Cinema.

PLEA FOR FIXING MINIMUM AGE OF MARRIAGE

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Giving evidence before the Age of Consent Committee, Mr. Ananda Charan Ray, Secretary of the Noahkali Bar, Association and Vice-Chairman of the District Board of Noahkali advocated the fixing of the minimum age for marriage at sixteen and the age of consent at 18.

He was of the view that fixing the minimum age of marriage would be a more effective means of attaining their object than raising the age of consent.

Mr. Jogendranath Chakravorthi, M.L.C. said that he either advocated an advance in respect of the age of consent nor legislation. He was against the Widow Remarriage Act as it was against the Hindu religion. As a matter of policy, he was opposed to any legislation being enacted in social matters.—A. P.

Summit COLLARS
IN QUARTER-SIZES.
PRICE ONE RUPEE EACH
OR
Rs. 11-8 - Dozen.
17 DIFFERENT SHAPES
ALL
PERFECT FITTING
Our Establishment will remain open till 7-30 P.M. TO-DAY.
Laffan's (India) Ltd. Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

THE
Bombay Life
ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.,
(Established in India 1908)

It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents
For particulars please write to—
S. B. CARDMASTER,
Manager.
73-75, Apollo Street, Bombay.

COOK—EASY
Fully Illustrated Catalogue FREE
ANNAPURNA COOKER Co.
Bg. Basavangudi, Bangalore,
Bombay Agents:
Mafatlal Vanmalidas & Co.
Girgaum Back Road.

VISIT TO LLOYD BARRAGE WORKS

—:o:—

The Deputy Secretary, Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, writes:—

"You are probably aware that Government have invited all the non-official members of the Bombay Legislative Council to visit the Lloyd Barrage Works at Sukkur in January 1929. The members of the Legislative Council from the Presidency proper will be conveyed to Sukkur and back by a special train which leaves Colaba at 10-30 p.m. on 16th January 1929 and reaches Sukkur on the morning of the 19th idem. The inspection of the works will commence on 19th January 1929 and will be concluded on 23rd idem. In this connection I am to say that Government have decided that a representative of your paper should also be invited to visit the works at Sukkur along with the members of the Legislative Council. I shall therefore be obliged if you will kindly intimate to me at your earliest convenience the name and address of the representative you select so that I can issue the necessary invitation card to him. For the journey to Sukkur and back, first class free accommodation for your representative and third class free accommodation for his servant, if any, will be provided for in the special train which will convey the members of the Legislative Council in the Presidency proper. During the halt at Sukkur your representative and his servant can also sleep in the special train which will be detained at the place at Government expense.

2. Arrangements for meals will be made on the train and during the halt at Sukkur and the necessary dining cars will be attached to the train for that purpose. Will you kindly let me know after ascertaining from your representative whether he desires to have meals in the dining car during his journey to Sukkur and back on payment of charges at scheduled rates along with the Europeans or whether he prefers to have them in orthodox Hindu or Mahomedan style prepared by a Brahmin or a Mahomedan? I am also to enquire whether your representative will take advantage of the catering arrangements during his halt at Sukkur. I am to request that a reply to this letter may be sent to this office *by return of post* as the Railway Companies have to make the necessary arrangements with the catering contractors who should be informed in good time."

FOSTER'S
"BUGLE"
GUINNESS STOUT.

ANNUAL
SALES OVER
24,000,000
Bottles
There's a Reason
First in 1829—
Still Foremost
Agents :—
HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

Soviet Russia

An account of the impressions gained during his visit by

Jawaharlal Nehru

with several illustrations

Price Rs. 3/-

Allahabad Law Journal Press,
ALLAHABAD.

No matter what you require, whether glasses or advice relative to your eyes, you cannot do better than pay us a visit at once or write to us stating your need. We will place at your disposal the long experience and practical knowledge of men duly qualified in London, of an Ophthalmic Surgeon from the world-renowned Royal London Moorfield Ophthalmic Hospital and of a gentleman holding highest qualifications in Ophthalmic and visual optics available in Great Britain.

Please note our address carefully. We have no connection whatsoever with firms of similar names.

THE ORIGINAL AND LEADING FIRM
of
Dinshaw M.Dastur & Co.,
OCULISTS AND OPTICIANS,
71, Esplanade Road,
Near Currency Bank, Fort,
BOMBAY.

FREE! FREE!!
A DIARY FOR 1929
A beautiful Diary of 372 pages for four annas postage Stamps.
Please book your order in advance to avoid disappointment, to
RAJVAIDYA NABAYANJI KESHAVJI
177, Harrison Road, CALCUTTA.

SAVE YOUR :: :: : Income-Tax by CONSULTING PAREKH & Co.
Incorporated Certified Accountants.
Public Accountants, Auditors, Income-Tax And Super Tax Experts.
Telephone No. 24185.
Office: M. P. Baria Building, Pydhony Bombay.

THE DAWN OF THE ORIENT

(Continued from page 6).

tained some liberty, "but it was in their own hands to win it completely".

INDIA'S CONTRIBUTION TO EASTERN AWAKENING.

The position of India is unique. She is the one country in the East—so vast and great but yet under foreign rule. But signs of healthy and uninterrupted development are not wanting. During the last ten years India has arrested the attention of the world in several ways. India's glorious past has roused the enthusiasm of the people and the craving to create conditions is irresistable. Mahatma Gandhi's clarion call to the nation in the famous non-co-operation days roused the mass consciousness of our people to an unprecedented degree. India's demand for the government of the people by her own people is genuine and in right earnest. India wants to take her legitimate place in the comity of nations. She does not want to subscribe to any creed of government by which any power or combination of powers could ride rough-shod over the united wishes of her people. We want full scope for the unfettered development of our latent resources. India has yet to conquer and capture the many worlds of science, art, trade and industry. The masses may yet grope in the darkness of the dark ages, for no fault of their own. But her accredited representatives speak with authority and however much their credentials may be disputed by interested parties, they do voice the true feelings of the inarticulate section of the people.

This is the situation in India. The rich past holds out the hope of an equally illustrious record for the future. It is well to remember that we have also to remove the filth from our Augean stables. The dominance of our caste systems must end to fit us for the new sphere of life to come. The evils that have tarnished our name have to be removed, root and branch. The suspicion and distrust that characterise the dealings between ourselves must be replaced by tolerance, goodwill and respect. If only we were to start with a clean slate, our future is assured beyond the shadow of a doubt. All the same the situation is not past recovery. The gradual and unfailing progress achieved in several directions constitutes an admirable record, and that within so short a time we should have done so much fills us with pride and hope for the future. In short, India's manhood and womanhood have fully asserted themselves from the many cramping and unnatural restrictions.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE OF THE EAST?

All Asia is in ferment. The barriers erected against her advancement are steadily crumbling. No one will dare any more to place a barrier across the march of events and say: Thus far and no further. They might as well dare attempt the impossible and try to hold the earth as she spins her course around the sun. No human force can check or retard the onward march of the Orient. Asia, so long exploited and plundered with impunity will no more be bound by armed might in her career to develop her faculties all in all.

What is the best safeguard to ensure the safety of Asia? She must devise ways and means to protect her future against the assaults from alien quarters. An effective Eastern League of Nations would serve the purpose. Japan, conscious of her political influence in Europe, with her naval might and power of organisation can take the lead in full collaboration with Turkey under the magnetic influence of Kemal Pasha. We must get in Turkey too, which is at the end of the chain of Eastern Nations from East to West. The agreements between Turkey and Afghanistan, and also between Persia and Afghanistan, would pave the way to a strong and revived Asia, which will put an end to the economic and political exploitation of the East. The late Deshbandhu Chitta Ranjan Das, whose death has created an irreparable void in the ranks of Indian leaders, just before he passed away, devoted considerable time to the idea of an Eastern alliance, whether cultural, political or whatever you may call it, to be sponsored by the Seer of the East, Rabindranath Tagore. Who knows if Chitta Ranjan Das had lived his cherished ideal may not have been translated into a reality? Deshbandhu also favoured the idea of the alliance of all Islamic Powers as the first step towards the goal of the grand alliance of the Eastern Nations. The alliance of Islamic Nations would shatter British Imperialist designs in the East. We have no reason to look with suspicion at the idea of a League of Muslim States. The bogey of Afghan invasion of India has been torn to shreds by the soul-stirring utterances of King Amanullah in India last year, which smoothed Hindu-Muslim relations and opened our eyes to the realities of the situation.

An Eastern League of Nations would render invaluable help to the cause of the down-trodden people of the East, especially to the Egyptians and Indians. Such a League would help Egypt and India in their struggle for freedom, and thus enable them to be mistresses in their own houses. The days of White Dominion and Coloured Inferiority in the East would be numbered when the machinery of the League of Eastern Powers sets to work in right earnest.

The White races if they are wise and conciliatory in their attitude will welcome the formation of such a League. An awakened and united Asia will prove a formidable factor in the preservation of world peace, by removing the economic and political equalities in the East, which have hitherto caused several conflagrations. The existence of a strong alliance between all the Oriental nations will also make the prospect of the fierce colour clash remote and distant. The world will be doomed if there is a colour war. The whole machinery of civilisation will then be crushed into pieces. With the resurgence of the East dawns a new era in the History of Mankind. The people of the Orient stretch forth their hand of goodwill to their brethren in the West. It is for the West to accept or reject the olive branch that we have spontaneously offered, forgetting our bitter past. The responsibility for the rejection shall not be ours. The mission of an awakened Asia from her deep slumber is peace and equality.

THE REPARATIONS PROBLEM.

CONSTITUTION OF COMMITTEE OF EPXERTS

NEED FOR AMERICA'S PARTICIPATION

LONDON, Dec. 22.

A communique states that M. Poincare and Ambassador Von Hoesch have arrived at an agreement to which the other Governments have assented about the constitution of the Committee of Experts to draw up the proposals for a complete and final settlement of the reparations problem decided on at Geneva.

It is agreed that it is most desirable in the common interest that the United States should participate in the work of the Committee. The experts will not be bound by the instructions of their Governments.

Each of the six countries concerned will appoint two experts who may appoint deputy assistants. The Committee, will in the first instance meet in Paris and shall present the report to the Governments and to the Reparation Commission. Experts of the creditor powers which participated in the Geneva decision shall be appointed either by the Governments themselves or by the Reparation Committee, but Germany will appoint its experts. —Reuter.

NO DANGER OF FURTHER EXPLOSION

HOME OFFICE COMMISSIONERS APPOINTED

LONDON, Dec. 22.

The Gas Company authority believes that the danger of further explosions at Holborn has been overcome. Experts have decided not to flood the mains, but to insert pressure bags from which air will be taken gradually and thus the gas will escape slowly. Three workmen were gassed during the night, bu they have recovered. Home Office Commissioners consisting of two Government officials and one London County Council official have been appointed. It is announced that they will ascertain the cause of the disaster. The question of legal responsibility is not in their province. The Holborn Council is endeavouring to saddle the Gas Light and Coke Company with responsibility. The latter deny liability and intend to make a claim against the Post Office.—Reuter's Special.

"LONG LIVE SANDINO"

HOOVER NOT WANTED IN MEXICO

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Mexico City.—"Hoover—No. Long Live Sandino" is the slogan of a groups of men and women who are invading the editorial offices of newspapers to protest against Mr. Hoover's proposed visit.—Reuter.

HAPPY XMAS FOR LARGE FAMILIES

FRENCH MILLIONAIRE'S BEQUEST

LONDON, Dec. 22.

Paris.—Large families in France will enjoy happy Christmas as the result of the bequest of the childless millionair, Cognacq and his wife, who have set aside a large sum the interest on which is distributed every year. The academy has just announced that 290 beneficiaries will receive 80 to 200 sterling each, mostly families with nine to fourteen children.—Reuter.

Patna,—Though no official confirmation is yet available, it is strongly rumoured here that the Maharaja Bahadur of Dumraon, member of the Executive Council, Bihar and Orissa, has resigned. It is mentioned that either Sir Sultan Ahmed, or the Raja of Kanika, or the Raja of Rajpura, is likely to succeed him —A. P

HEARING FOR THE DEAF
Finest and most compact instrument ever known.

FREE DEMONSTRATION in our Office .... Write for details

CHICAGO TELEPHONE & RADIO CO.,
175, HORNBY ROAD, FORT,
POST BOX 459, BOMBAY,

Telegrams : "CHIPHONE." Telephone No. 24963.

PORTLAND CEMENT

Complies with the revised (1925) British Standard Specification.

USE IT and SAVE MONEY

"Ganapati"
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD. GANPATI BRAND. PORTLAND CEMENT. BOMBAY.
BRAND.

TATA SONS, LTD., Agents, Bombay House, Fort, :: :: :: :: BOMBAY.
THE INDIAN CEMENT COMPANY, LTD.

PROBLEMS BEFORE ALL-PARTIES' CONVENTION

HINDU MAHASABHA AND LUCKNOW DECISIONS

CALCUTTA, Dec. 22.

Though the Congress does not begin its session till another week, Deshbandu Nagar was astir on account of the opening session of the All-Parties' Convention whose pandal has been erected in the Congress grounds. The opening session attracted to the Congress grounds for the first time since the split occurred a decade ago prominent Liberals and non-Congressmen. The Convention pandal was simply decorated and there were no mottos probably due to the desire not to emphasise a slogan which may give particular party tendency. Seating arrangement, too, unlike the Congress pandal eliminated squatting and provided chairs for all delegates. Visitors had all been provided seats on the benches and the entire seating accommodation was for 3000, half being for delegates. Moulana Mahomed Ali and his wife were among the first to enter the Convention pandal but they came in their Congress capacity and not as Khilafatists as the Central Khilafat Committee is still to consider whether to take part in the Convention proceedings.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST REVISION OF LUCKNOW SETTLEMENT.

Hindu Mahasabhites were active in distributing pamphlets and appeals against the revision of the Lucknow All-Parties' Settlement. A pathetic touch was given by Pundit Deva Attan Sharma, Secretary, All-Hindu Mahasabha, circulating extracts from the presidential address of Lala Lajpat Rai at the Etawah Hindu Conference last October with a covering letter declaring that two days before Lalaji died he had asked him to send these extracts to the leading Hindus of India before the All-Parties' Convention and the Congress met to consider the Nehru Report finally. Some members of the Hindu Mahasabha were organizing support for the view which the Hindu Mahasabha Working Committee is considering by its resolution to the following effect which it considered last evening.

"This meeting of the Working Committee while reaffirming the points as defined in the resolution of the eleventh session of the Hindu Mahasabha held at Jubbulpore for incorporation into the future Swaraj Constitution of India and a statement that was submitted to the All-Parties' Conference in its meeting held at Lucknow in August last puts on record its considered opinion that the agreements that were solemnly entered into at the Lucknow All-Parties' Conference between the Hindus and Muslims of Sind, Punjab and Bengal for the final solution of communal differences in respect of the drafting of the Swaraj Constitution should not be reopened for a revision but be accepted as such."

The Khilafatists on the other hand, though they kept away from the Convention to-day, stand for the Madras Congress resolution as modified by the proposal that no one resolution be declared elected unless it secured one-third of the votes of his community and one-fifth of those of others.

DIFFICULT PROBLEMS BEFORE CONVENTION.

The Muslim Leaguers outside those committed to the Nehru Report are not yet settled about their plans. Liberals headed by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Dr. Besant and Mr. Chintamani well represented and have come with the determination to throw in their weight to the solution of the difficult problems facing the Convention. On the whole, there is an opinion in favour of some changes which without injuring the fundamental structure should reconcile as large interests as possible. The Convention thus met under the presidency of Dr. Ansari with the best of intentions but also with the realization of grave issues that face them.—A. P Special.

PUMPS
AND
PUMPING MACHINERY
EVERY TYPE: EVERY SIZE: EVERY DUTY
JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,
(WOLVERHAMPTON) LTD.
CULWELL WORKS:
WOLVERHAMPTON, ENGLAND
OBTAINABLE FROM
ALL FIRST CLASS MACHINERY DEALERS.

WONDERFUL ANSWERS
to all queries regarding your future. Send your queries with birth time or time of writing the letter and we send you most accurate, striking and wonderful answers. For SIX queries Rs. 3, only. Janma Patrika Office, P. O. CHODAVARAM, Dt., Vizagapatam (S. India).

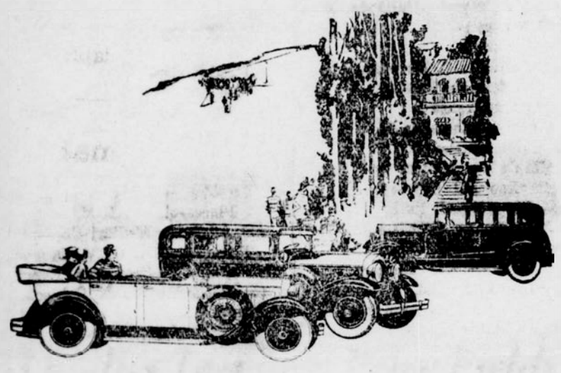
ATTENTION!
The CONTINENTAL ADVERTISING CO., LAHORE, have pleasure in announcing the public that their manager, while on tour, will be in Bombay from December 19th to December 31st 1928. During this time he will stay at GREAT PUNJAB HOTEL, Jer Mahal Dhobi Talao, Bombay. Businessmen, interested in Punjab and Delhi Provinces should either please call or write at the above address. All advice free and without obligation.

EVANS' LIQUID PARAFFIN

Unlike many remedies taken for constipation, Evans' Liquid Paraffin never forms undesirable habits. It acts gently and naturally by lubrication, and a short course rids the system of all impurities and leads to regular functioning.

Guaranteed absolutely pure—prescribed by Medical men—the SAFE eliminant for men, women and children.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB LD.,
Liverpool & London.
All enquiries etc. to :—
E. P. H. LESCHER,
P. O. Box 313, Bombay.



Quality In Three Price Fields

Dodge Brothers three great Sixes provide everything you want in an automobile and at exceptionally low prices for fine car quality.

The New Senior is one of the distinguished Sixes of the day, aristocratic in appearance, outranking many costly cars in performance and luxury.

The famous Victory is still the outstanding engineering triumph of the industry.

The Standard offers a degree of comfort, economy, quality and style most unusual at the price.

Dodge Brothers complete line of passenger vehicles includes the Standard Six, the Victory Six and the Senior Six.

Sole Agents :—
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY, LIMITED.
15, New Queen's Road. - - - - - - BOMBAY
Branches:—LAHORE, AMBALA, KARACHI, NAGPUR, DUZDAB.

DODGE BROTHERS CORPORATION
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

OUT! OUT!!

CHRONICLE

Congress Number

Excellent Articles and Fine Illustrations.
Exclusive messages from MAHATMAJI and leaders.

Book early to avoid disappointment.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION

—:o:—

LEADERS' APPEAL IN SUPPORT OF SCHEME

A BELIEF IN AWAKENED NATION

DHARWAR, Dec. 20.

Influential appeal signed by Mr. S. Kowjalgi, President, Karnatak Provincial Committee, Mr. P. G. Halakatti, President, Karnatak Unification Sabha, and Messrs. R. R. Diwakar and K. S. Kamalapur has been issued in support of Karnatak Unification scheme. Says the appeal:—

It is one of the most solemn moments in the history of modern India when the leaders of all the political and semi-political parties are meeting together, sinking all their differences for the great task of laying the foundations of the future constitution of India. Here at this time is seen the common will of India determining the destinies of this great nation.

On the one hand is the uncalled-for, unsympathetic and uninvited Simon Seven imposed upon the nation by an alien power in defiance of the principle of self-determination, to settle our future and to dole out measures of self-government according to their sweet will. On the other, is sitting the All-Parties' Convention which is the very pick of India and is the embodiment of the common aspirations of the country.

Karnataka believes in the awakened nation and in the ultimate enforcement of its own will. No foreign nation is good enough either to rule or to give another a constitution. National life and national constitutions must evolve and will evolve of themselves. Though apparently weak and feeble to-day, India is rising and rising to the dread of its tyrants. Though merely a choked voice and half-expressed will to-day, the right of India to self-determination is already arming itself with an appropriate might.

It is with this belief and with full faith in the future that Karnataka is approaching this august Assembly with this appeal.

DISINTEGRATED AND DISMEMBERED.

Karnataka lies disintegrated and dismembered. It is distributed over three administrations besides being divided among States of Mysore, Hyderabad, etc. For the last fifteen years, since the first note was struck for Karnataka Unification in 1913, the people of Karnataka are trying to have a province of their own. The Mont-Ford Report accepted the principle of linguistic provinces, but the Government has deferred its execution as usual.

Karnataka is not alone in making this demand. It has by its side Andhra which has begun the agitation earlier and it has Orissa as its companion in the struggle, which may be said to have taught us how to move in the matter. There is Sindh also which is trying hard for it. So the principle of linguistic provinces has come to stay and has roused so many provinces to fresh activities.

The Congress recognised this aspiration and divided India, into linguistic provinces in December, 1920. Since then the political, social, educational and literary activities have been conducted by the people on that basis and conferences political and otherwise, have been held in different parts of British Karnataka.

REFERENCE TO NEHRU REPORT.

The case for Karnataka Unification was represented in June to the Sub-Committee of the All-Parties' Conference, popularly known as the Nehru Committee, and they have said, "the case for Karnataka was placed before us by a representative of the Karnataka Unification Sangha and the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. It had been ably prepared with a wealth of information, historical, cultural and statistical. All our questions were answered satisfactorily and in our opinion a strong 'prima facie' case for unification and the formation of Karnataka as a separate province was made. Financially the position of Karnataka was very strong and even at present there was a considerable surplus in the British part of Karnataka." After making these remarks the Committee has recommended that parts of Karnataka except the small islands on the other side of Mysore territory should be separated from the provinces in which they are at present included and formed into a single separate province.

The area of future British Karnataka province will be 35,408 square miles, while its population will be 63,57,762. Its income for one financial year according to figures supplied by Government is Rs. 2,57,91,383, while its expenditure for the same year is Rs. 2,09,70,367, thus leaving a clear surplus of Rs. 48,21,116 for running a separate administration. These are the figures in brief which have been closely examined by the Nehru Committee before making its recommendations.

Subsequently the All-Parties' Conference that met at Lucknow from 28th to 31st August, 1928, passed the following resolution on the 30th of August, 1928, favouring the formation of British Karnataka into a province, immediately after the constitution framed by them came into force. The resolution runs thus:—

"This Conference having taken into consideration the recommendations contained in the Report about the redistribution and the status of provinces, accords its approval to them as an integral part of the agreed constitution.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

And recommends that the Commission provided for in clause 72 of the draft Constitution shall in conformity with the principles of the said recommendations, and with the assistance of such Committee or Committees as it may consider desirable to appoint, (a) take all necessary steps to constitute Karnataka and Andhra into separate provinces; (b) take steps to amalgamate the Oriya-speaking tracts in the different provinces and constitute this amalgamated area into a separate province if the people of that area are able or are prepared to bear the financial burden which is incidental to separation; (c) Report on the cases of C. P. Hindustani, Kerala and any other linguistic areas which may desire to be constituted into separate provinces; (d) re-settle the boundaries of Assam and Bengal, Behar and Orissa and C. P. Hindustani, Kerala and Karnataka, in accordance with the principles recommended by the Committee.

Thus far has the case for Karnataka Unification advanced in the hands of the All-Parties' Conference and it is but in the logical sequence of things that Karnataka hopes to get the seal of approval from this great Assembly. Karnataka hopes that this Assembly which is in sympathy with the very heart-throbs of this nation, which can and does feel the very pulse of the forces in this country and which is sure to respond to the aspirations of the peoples that constitute India, will do the needful in the matter by sanctioning the unification of this province and thus give it an opportunity of developing itself and of serving Mother-India better.—Free Press.

PRABHAT MILLS, LTD.

—:o:—

The first Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Prabhat Mills Ltd was held on 21st December 1928. Mr. B. F. Madon, Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided. In moving the adoption of the Statement of Accounts made upto 30th November 1928, the Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

However, now that you are here, I would like to take this opportunity of putting before you what we have been doing since the Company came into existence. When we too in hand the work of overhauling, we found that it would pay us best in the long run to rearrange the machinery in the Carding and Spinning Departments as it would enable us to work the Mill more efficiently and economically, and, after the necessary preliminary work, this work was taken in hand and pushed on as rapidly as circumstances permitted. The most important part of this rearrangement work was in the Card and Frame Rooms, and certain structural alterations had also to be made, amounting almost to rebuilding the Carding Room. Progress was considerably hampered by the excessive Rains this year—perhaps the heaviest in the past 100 years—which extended right to the end of September. However, the work was completed about the end of September, and rearrangement of the Cards and Frames has since been proceeding more rapidly. We have also undertaken a certain amount of new construction. The old Alliance mill had its Manager's Office, Time-keepers' Office and Stores at three widely separated points in the Mill, and it was impossible for the Manager to keep an eye on the Time-keepers' Office and the Stores and to see that there were no irregularities. We have thought it in the best interests of this Company to change all that. A new block has been built for the Manager and his Staff. It is to be next to the new main gate, and in full view of the new Time- keepers' Office and the new Stores Room. The Manager will thus be able to exercise more efficient supervision on these two departments which are responsible for a deal of leakage where such supervision is for any reason lacking.

The next most important construction work that we have undertaken is that of. A Cotton Godown A Cloth Godown A Dye House The Dye House in the old Alliance Mill was rather obsolete, and we have thought it best to reconstruct it entirely in a new block of its own, as Dyeing, Bleaching, and Finishing will have to be important departments of our Work if we are to show good results to our Shareholders.

As for the two godowns, they became necessary as the wodowns of the old Alliance Mills were situated on another piece of land belonging to them a few hundred yards away on the opposite side of the Road, and which were not acquired when the present propertr was bought as it was not considered desirable to have these two godowns at a distance from our main plant both in the interests of efficiency and of economy. We have therefore built these two godowns on a plot available on our own premises, and, in constructing it, have provided for sufficient strength in the foundations to enable us to run some department of the Mill on the first floor of this new block if this was found desirable or necessary in after years.

The Prabhat Mill Property consist of 20,200 Yards of Freehold and Leasehold Land 28,000 Spindles 592 Looms and if we allow only Rs. 10/- (ten) a yard on an average for the land, the cost to us for the Buildings and Machinery brought from the Alliance Mill will stand at only about Rs. 4,50,000/- so that, allowing some Thirty thousand Rupees for the land that went with the Baroda Mill (which could not be anything like as valuable as Sidenham the recommendations contained land in Tardeo, Bombay to-day) we find that in 1928 we have paid for 28,000 Spindles 592 Looms the same price that was considered twenty-five years ago a fair one for less than half the number of looms and only two-thirds the number of spindles. We can therefore safely take it that we have secured this property at a very safe figure and need not worry about our Capital cost.

The motion was then put to the vote and carried unanimously.

Once YOU were that Healthy Girl

TAKE stock of yourself for a minute. You were such a healthy, radiant girl once—not so very long ago.

And now? Do you feel as fresh and buoyant as you should; have you the right spirit to enjoy life?

All of us are using up a good deal of nerve-strength every day — and listlessness and fatigue are sure signs that the strain has been too heavy. *Extra* strength is necessary; Sanatogen is needed.

Sanatogen is a highly concentrated nerve-food, infusing into the cells of nerves and body exactly those elements — phosphorus and albumin—which create new strength.

A few weeks' use of Sanatogen will overcome the shortcomings of months, the colour will return to your cheeks, plenty of new, fresh blood will rush through your veins, and the sparkle of your eyes will show the return of health.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day and see how quickly your health improves, and your vitality returns.

A physician stated in the "Medical Press and Circular":

"Sanatogen has an immediate and remarkable effect shown by a steady increase of strength and energy.

At the same time the colour is brought back to the patient's cheeks."

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food

Obtainable at all Chemists and Stores.

Horlick's—For the sickroom

Milk sustains life when solids are forbidden; but it must be pure, rich and free from all contamination. With Horlick's there is no danger either of contamination or nutritive deficiency. Horlick's is rich, pure milk with the addition of body-building malt, wheat and barley. It is easily digested by the most delicate constitutions.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

In 4 sizes of all Bazaars & Stores

Amrutanjan

PAIN BALM

is UN-RIVALLED AND EQUALLED in the cure of Headache, Cold, Rheumatism and other bodily Aches & Pains.

Bombay. Amrutanjan Depots. Madras.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

THE JUPITER GENERAL means Insurance Protection. Its address in Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY, MONDAY DECEMBER 24 1928

So Remember the JUPITER INSURANCE Co. When you think of Insurance.

WHY DR. SUN-YET-SEN FAILED 17 YEARS AGO?

Nationalism in New China

A consideration of what took place at the establishment of the Republic, naturally prompts the question can the Nationalists succeed to-day with a programme similar to that which Dr. Sun Yet Sen and his followers failed to put into effect seventeen years ago,—writes the China Weekly Review in a leading article in its New China Number? Space is too limited for a consideration of the many reasons for the failures of Dr. Sun Yet Sen; his lack of an army and finance; a generally hostile world, almost universally imperialistic which was making preparations for the World War which came two years later; the actual control of China by military men who had received their training and inspiration under the Manchu Dynasty; the lack of general education which is necessary for a Republican form of Government and finally, the lack of modern trained men actually to administer the country. There was the possibility that had General Yuanshih-kai, the first President, who followed Dr. Sun-Yet-Sen as provisional President, possessed vision the problems of the new Republic might have been gradually worked out. But Yuan-shih-kai, lacked vision and shortly fell under foreign influence. The result was that he accepted foreign financial assistance and then tried to make himself Emperor. The propaganda and intrigue of Dr. Sun-Yet-Sen and his republican followers had hastened the fall of the already tottering Manchu Dynasty, but the Chinese people were not generally prepared for anything else to take the place. The result was that while the name of the Republic continued, the actual conditions prevailing in the country were worse than they had been under the Manchus, because the restraining influence of the Throne was removed and the military officials in the various provinces became petty dictators; shortly they started their personal fights which kept the country in turmoil up to the not distant past.

WHO IS WHO IN CHINA.

No one can forecast what is likely to happen in the future, but it is possible to contrast conditions now with those prevailing in 1911—12. The best asset which the present-day Chinese leaders possess, which was a negligible quantity seventeen years ago, is in the matter of clientele. Seventeen years ago the number of persons in China with a modern view point was most limited, certainly not more than a few hundred at most. Aside from a few mission schools and a few dozens of men who had been sent abroad there was no possible way under the Empire of providing modern education. This situation has now been revolutionised for while the Republic failed in providing modern Government it did opes the way for modern education. Although the money available has been most limited, many hundreds of thousands of Chinese boys and girls have managed in some way go to go to school and learn something about their own country and the outside world. Missionary education helped tremendously for it enjoyed its greatest expansion following the establishment of the Republic and filled the gap in the educational system which the Republic was unable to supply. Thousands of Chinese boys and girls have been abroad to school, a movement of such magnitude probably having never been experienced in the world's history. While, in 1911-12, the number of modern trained men in the whole country could be numbered in a few hundreds, to-day they are numbered by hundreds of thousands. The compilation of the biographies of the new Chinese leaders who have come into prominence in the past two years, which is shortly to be issued by "The China Weekly Review" as a supplement to the standard "Who's Who in China", shows that most of the men responsible for the present Nationalist movement are under forty years of age; the average is probably about thirty five. This means that most of these men were born about the time of the Boxer uprising and grew in the period between 1900 and 1912. They were boys at the time of the establishment of the Republic in 1911 and 1912 and most of them claim to have participated in the political uprisings at [illegible] uprising. A[illegible] Shanghai, Nanking and Hankow-Wu-Chaung. Those men received their education about the time of the establishment of the Republic. That there is a smaller group of men who range in age below or around fifty. Most of them were in the first considerable groups to be sent abroad for their education.

POWER OF PRESS.

This is the chief asset which China possesses to-day, which they did not have seventeen years ago. Then there is the Chinese Press. There were practically no newspapers in China at the time of the establishment of the Republic. To-day there are hundreds and while most of them are small, there are some with circulations running above a hundred thousand. The two leading newspapers in Shanghai, the "Skun Pae" and "Sinwantao", have difficulty in obtaining newsprinting equipment fast enough to keep up with their growing circulation. The Commercial Press, the largest printing establishment in Shanghai, which publishes magazines and school-books, is a monument to the growth of modern education in China. Then in addition to the domestic education, China is now in the active contract with the rest of the world and has her diplomats and consular officials everywhere studying and investigating in other lands. Two generations ago the modern educated man was looked upon with suspicion; to-day he is envied; then there is "Sun Yat-Senism". While Dr. Sun was ahead of his time and failed in 1911 and 1912, he has become an all-powerful element in death. Sun Yat-Senism has almost become a religion and has provided a cohesive element which the country did not possess two decades ago. The Kuo-mintang which he started as a revolutionary society has become an all-embracing political party. Then finally there is a changed world situation. Seventeen years ago the only democratic spot in the entire Orient was America in the Philippine Islands. To-day, Japan represents the only remaining spot of absolutism in the entire Orient. The Russian Empire has gone the whole road from Czarism to Communism: Germany has become a Republic: India is fighting for and is on the road to a self-governing Dominion; Persia has become independent and Turkey has thrown off the capitulations. Egypt is fighting for the same thing. President Wilson's "Fourteen Points" failed at Paris, but his doctrine of "Self-determination" has spread to the outermost boundaries of the world. China at the present day, is in contact with all with all this and the effect is overwhelming. Reactionary interests which formerly were able to do away foreign Governmental policy against China, are now powerless to block reforms in their Treaty relationships with this country. Even in Japan reaction is fighting its last fight. The present Chinese Revolution has not only succeeded from a military standpoint, but it has brought into the field a host of men with a modern viewpoint who have some conception of the position. China, with her vast resources of men and materials, should occupy in the modern world. The actual revolution has not much more than scratched the surface, but the chances for success to-day are a thousand times better than they were seventeen years ago.

'G. B. S.' CONQUERED

—:o:—

POLA NEGRI PERSUADES HIM TO LIFT FILM BAN

Pola Negri, after two hours' earnest conversation persuaded Mr. George Bernard Shaw to allow her to make a film of his play "Caesar and Cleopatra."

She has achieved what many business magnates and film producers have failed to do.

"This is a great moment for me," the film star told a reporter.

"Now the way lies clear for me to make the finest motion picture the world has ever seen. I am to be helped in the production of the film by Mr. Shaw himself. With his co-operation I will give my very life, my very blood to make the picture a success.

"Mr. Shaw was charming, interesting, and oh! so encouraging," she said. "He told me he thought I was his ideal Cleopatra, and he would certainly consent to my making the film—with just one stipulation, that he should approve of the other actors and actresses in the cast. I shall be only too delighted to follow Mr. Shaw's judgment in this matter, for when we chatted durisg lunch, I found that he really knows as much about the making of the films as anyone in Hollywood—perhaps even more.

"I hope to start work on the picture next July. Some of the work will have to be done in the desert, but the rest I am going to make in England.

CHOOSING A CAESAR.

"Mr. Shaw and I have been thinking about whom we should choose to play the part of Caesar. We have two well-known stage actors in mind. One is an Englishman, the other a German.

"Of course, Mr. Shaw and I have signed no agreement yet, but he has promised that I may make the film, and he nimself seems very enthusiastic about it. The only thing about which he seems concerned in that we may have a little difficulty in selecting a Caesar. But I am sure we will get over this. I am going to meet Mr. Shaw again, when we will discuss the whole matter.

"Do I feel proud of myself? Terribly proud. All that has gone before was nothing compared with the film we shall make. Everything is to be real. I will have no 'seven-dollar-a-week' supers playing as though each were a little sheik. In the desert I will find the real people, unaffected by any artificiality, to form the background characters of the film.

"I always knew Mr. Shaw was a great dramatist, but I never realised that he was also a great man in every conceivable way. To-day he showed me that he was a kindly superman with an amazing knowledge of all things and people, and a wit that never gives one a chance to stop laughing."

A FRIENDLY MEETING.

Mr. Bernard Shaw did not swerve from his intention expressed earlier in the day of not saying anything about his meeting with Pola Negri.

When a reporter saw him and asked if he had sold the film rights of any of his plays he raised his hands in horror: "Nothing about selling anything was discussed,' he said. "Our meeting was a purely friendly one."

"JACKIE" COOGAN AS LITIGANT

—:o:—

MOTION AGAINST NEWSPAPER

Accompanied by his father and mother, his manager and his solicitor, "Jackie" Coogan went to the Law Courts in connection with a motion which he had entered against Odhams Press.

Some time before the expected start of the proceedings, the court of Mr. Justice Clauson in the Chancery Division was packed to its utmost capacity, and scores of barristers poured into the court to get a glimpse of the young film star, who was given a seat at the solicitors' table.

The motion, said Mr. Fairfax Luxmoore, K. C., who appeared for "Jackie," was for an injunction restraining the "People" from publishing any copies of the paper containing an article purporting to be an exlusive article signed by Jackie Coogan. The motion at the moment was against Odhams Press, Limited, who were the printers of the paper. Mr. Norman Birkett, K. C., and Mr. Giveen appeared for them.

He (Mr. Luxmoore) understood that the proprietors were the Long Acre Press, Limited, and he asked leave to add them as defendants. The matter was very urgent, he said, because he was seeking to restrain the publication of an article in the "People" to-morrow.

Leave to add the Long Acre Press, Limited, as defendants was given, and the case was adjourned until the afternoon, as Mr. Birkett was not able to be present in the morning.

Jackie Coogan then went into the court of the Lord Chief Justice, where he sat for some time listening to an accident case.

"HOW TO BECOME A MILLIONAIRE."

Whe the case was resumed Mr. Luxmoore explained that Jackie's father, mother and manager came to England from Paris on November 17. On November 25 an article appeared in the "People" purporting to have been an article exclusively written for that paper by Jackie Coogan and on information given to it. "That," said Mr. Luxmoore "is not in accordance with the facts. The plaintiff has given no interviews. He has signed no article for the 'People', and there is nothing in the shape of any exclusive article which the 'People' are entitled so to describe."

The article, said Mr. Luxmoore, was headed, "What every mother wants to know," "How a kid can become a dollar millionaire," and it was claimed that the information in the article had been given exclusively by Jackie Coogan to the "People." Jackie Coogan had been approached by other people and the appearance of this article had had a serious effect on the position. The first affidavit was by Jackie himself. He was fourteen. If the Court had any doubt about him being aware of the nature of an oath he was in court and could be questioned.

His affidavit said: "As soon as I arrived [illegible] (in London) I was told I was not to give interviews except in the presence of my father and mother and I was not to sign any article for any newspapers. I have received these instructions in other places and I have always carried them out strictly, and I have always done so in England." The information in this article was, he said, never given by him to any newspaper representative in England or abroad.

Mr. Luxmoore read an affidavit by the father, J. H. Coogan, who said that an article signed by his son was of great monetary value and that by this publication the value of such an article would be reduced. The "People" threatened to publish a further instalment this week.

LITERARY AGENT'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Norman Birkett, K. C., in reply, read an affidavit by Mr. Charles Lovell, a literary agent of Sergeant's Inn, the sole agent in this country of Famous Features Syndicate Incorporated, of New York. He stated that in March last year he received a message from them that they were purchasing the life story of Jackie Coogan and inquiring about the prospects for such a story in Europe, Mr. Lovell replied favourably, and in August last year received a telegram from the president of the Syndicate authorising the release of the story. Mr. Lovell thought that it would be advisable to hold the story in view of the possible visit to Europe of Jackie Coogan.

When it was announced that he would come to London in November Mr. Lovell approached Mr. Ainsworth, editor of the "People," and came to terms with him for the purchase of the memoirs. Upon receiving an intimation from the plaintiffs' solicitors in respect to the article he cabled to the Syndicate saying that "Coogan threatens action," and asking them to cable that the story was authentic and the date of previous publications in America. In reply, he was told that the story was obtained over a year ago, and that the Coogans had doubtless forgotten. The cable added, "We have communication from Coogans authorising publication."

An affidavit by Mr. Ainsworth editor of the "People," stated that the article was "sold to the 'People' and bought by them in the full belief that publication had been authorised by the plaintiff or his representatives."

Mr. Luxmoore said that whatever right the "People" might have to an article bought in America a year ago, the newspaper was not entitled to say that any article had been written exclusively for the "People" by Jackie Coogan.

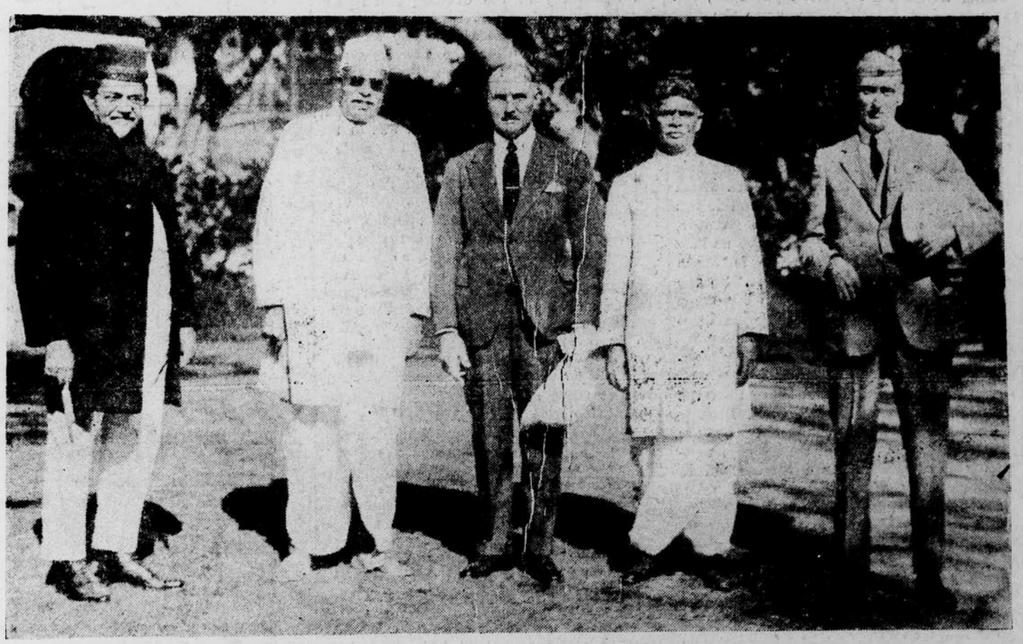
His Lordship said that if the "People" were representing that the article was communicated to them by Jackie Coogan since his arrival in England the article did appear to be untrue.

NO ORDER MADE.

Mr. Birkett said that, while he was prepared to justify every word of the article, he was willing to delete the introductory paragraph of which complaint was made. He agreed to give an undertaking not to represent that any article published had been communicated by the plaintiff to the "People" since he came to this country on November 17.

No order was made on the motion.

Jackie was surrounded by an admiring crowd when he stood in the corridor outside the court afterwards. "I do not know what to think about it," he confessed to a reporter as he was leaving. "It was all very funny, but I like the Lord Chief Justice's Court better than the place where my case was tried. My judge was dressed in black, but the Lord Chief Justice had more colour in his clothes. It was much prettier in his court and I like it much better."



A combined Deputation representing the British and Indian Merchants' Chambers waited upon H. E. Sir Fredrick Sykes. From left to right are Mr. Madan, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. H. H. Sawyer, Mr. Lalji Naranji and Mr. W. Reed.

ALL EYES TURNED TO CALCUTTA

Diary of the National Week

With the approach of the Congress Week in Calcutta during the Christmas, all eyes are turned to the City of Palaces on the Hooghly where momentous decisions in the interest of India's struggle for freedom will be taken. The following is diary of the National week commencing December 22:—

DECEMBER 24 (MON.)

All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.

DECEMBER 25 (TUE.)

(1) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(2) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pondal.
(3) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal.
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 3 p.m. Subjects Committee Pandal 6 p.m.)
(4) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(5) Khilafat Conference
President—M. Mahomed Ali.
Place—Khilafat Pandal.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bir Singh.
Place—Shraddhand Park.

DECEMBER 26 (WED.)

(1) Social Conference
President—Mr. M. R. Jayakar.
Place—Special Pandal,
Deshbandhu Nagar.
(Open session at 8 a.m.).
(2) Subjects Committee of Convention
Place—President's Room.
(3) Subjects Committee of Congress
Place—A. I. C. C. Pandal.
(4) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(5) Youth Congress
President—Mr. K. F. Nariman.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(6) Khilafat Conference
(7) All-India Muslim League
Presilent—Maharaja of Mahmudabad
Place—Albert Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India Library Conference
Place—Senate Hall.
(10) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal wir Singh.
(11) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 27 (THU.)

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari,
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Vaisya Conference
Place—Extra Pandal.
(3) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(4) Khilafat Conference
(5) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mehmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(6) All-India Jadava Mahasabha
President—Rao Bal Bin Singh.
(7) Library Conference
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.
(8) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(9) All-India States Subjests' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(10) All-India Buddhist Conference.
President—R. B. Pandit Sheo Narain.

DECEMBER 28 (FRI.)

(1) All-Parties' Convention
President—Dr. M. A. Ansari.
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Ladies' Conference
President—Maharani of Travancore.
(3) All-India Muslim League
President—Maharaja of Mahmudabad.
Place—Albert Hall.
(4) All-India Medical Conference
President—Dr. G. V. Deshmukh.
Place—Chittaranjan Hospital.
(5) All-India States Subjects' Conference.
Place—Burrabazar.
(6) All India Library Conference.
President—Dr. Annie Besant.
Place—Senate Hall.

DECEMBER 29 (SAT.)

(1) Sarbajanin Prayers
Place—Convention Pandal.
(2) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.

DECEMBER 30 (SUN.)

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DECEMBER 31 (MON.)

(1) Congress
President—Pt. Motilal Nehru.
(2) Postal Conference
President—Mr. K. C. Neogi.

DURING THE CONGRESS WEEK.

Hindustani Seva Dal.
President—Mr. S. C. Bose.
Date—To be announced later.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Limited, by SORAB PALONJI KAPADIA, and edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building, Old Custom House Road, Bombay.